Saturday Night

December 11, 1954 • 10 Cents

© Karsh

MOIRA SHEARER: Blank verse and ballet (Page 4).

The Front Page

When he talked to the Canadian Tax Foundation in Montreal the other night, Finance Minister Harris achieved the political equivalent of hitting a home run with the bases full: a speech so rich in vague promise and deft paradox that almost everyone could read into it just what he wanted—cuts in income, corporation and excise taxes, economy in government, maintenance of federal spending, anything. And Mr. Harris accomplished this feat with a sort of barefoot-boy charm that could not fail to endear him to all those people who put tax regulations among the eternal mysteries.

He found the tax laws filled with "many complicated and terrifying things", many of which he did not even understand. He was awed "to find under my hand a fiscal instrument that compels Canadians to pay annually to the Receiver-General about $4,800 million". He thought it was remarkable that Canadians would allow governments to extract almost a third of their income in taxes. He was "concerned about the tax rates under which the Government taxes away half or more of the rewards of hard work

OUR UNSAVORY PRISONS
By J. Alex Edmison: Page 7

HERE'S

Better Living

. . . WITH "ORLON" BY DU PONT!

Recent wear tests in a battery factory have proven that work clothing of "Orlon" lasts many times longer than work clothing of other conventional fabrics. The resistance of "Orlon" to acids, heat and sunlight is solving problems in other types of industries as well.

A product of many years of research, "Orlon" acrylic fibre is a remarkable synthetic fibre with a distinctive personality of its own. Its special properties make it equally suited to industrial uses and wearing apparel where it is making important contributions.

In wearing apparel, the ability of "Orlon" to resist shrinkage, to retain pleats yet shed wrinkles, has made possible luxurious, easy-to-care-for apparel for all the family. The development of "Orlon" is another illustration of how research and business enterprise result in better living for Canadians at work and play.

And just as "Orlon" means "better living" in homes across the land, so, too, do scores of other fine products sold by Du Pont of Canada. No doubt you are familiar with many of them — "Cellophane" cellulose film, Nylon, Polythene sheeting and tubing, Cellulose Sponges, Petroleum Chemicals, Photo Products, X-Ray Film, "Freon" refrigerants and propellents, Neoprene man-made rubber and many Industrial Chemicals. Further information on the application of any of these products will be supplied promptly upon request. Write to Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

DU PONT CANADA

Du Pont Research... For Better Living

"Orlon" is the trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for its acrylic fibre.

DU PONT COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

which leads to promotion", and a corporation tax of 49 per cent "is a puzzling situation in what is ordinarily described as a free enterprise system". For all that, he did not think that the Canadian tax system was "a bad show", but rather, "it appears to me to be a very sensible, well-balanced and flexible tax system".

Obviously, what Mr. Harris produced for the edification of the Tax Foundation was nothing more than a collection of random thoughts, sufficiently diverse to please a much greater audience and disconnected enough to save him from embarrassment at budget time. Between now and the final work on the budget, however, he might try to sort out those thoughts and shape them into coherency.

He could, for instance, try to establish a solid foundation of principle for the tax structure, or at least something more solid than the present rule of plucking (to quote the *Montreal Gazette*) "the most feathers with the least squawk". Then, perhaps, there will be some logic in the penalties imposed on "the hard work that leads to promotion".

He is aware of many of the dangers of high taxation. He can also be alert to the danger of a government trying to justify high taxes by reckless spending. Since he finds it remarkable that Canadians allow governments to take so much of their money, he could profitably think about the main reason for their docility—their ignorance of just how much they pay in taxes out of every pay cheque.

If Mr. Harris manages to put his ideas in order, the next budget should be the most interesting in a long, long time.

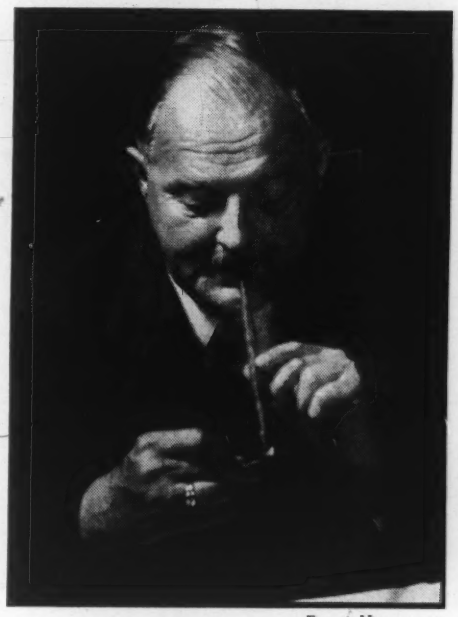
First Visit

TO MOST Canadians, the mention of Austria conjures up pleasant thoughts of Strauss waltzes and the Blue Danube. This, we are confident, assures Chancellor Julius Raab a warm welcome when he visits our country this week. He is the first Austrian statesman ever to do so; the political relations between our two countries have been as slender as musical relations have been cordial. It might have been different had Prime Minister King accepted the astonishing proposal made to him towards the end of the war by an acquaintance of ours. During the conscription crisis this person suddenly informed Mr. King that he knew where he could put his hands on a division of trained soldiers. What soldiers were they? The Austrian prisoners, who had been segregated from the German prisoners a year or two before. Unfortunately, however, the idea was too unorthodox for those days, and remained unrealized.

In the years since then, Austria has passed from devastation and hunger to a state of prosperity, with production the highest in all her history; from unemployment to labor shortage. Still, it is not free. The four occupying armies that "came to dinner" in 1945 are still there, and if anyone thinks that governing Austria under such circumstances is like life in a Viennese operetta, Chancellor Raab is the man to disillusion them.

Not that he is hag-ridden. He is a big, jovial man, who enjoys his pipe, still lives with his wife in a modest apartment and goes to his favorite café on Sunday after church, to read the newspapers and sip *Kaffee mit Schlag*. It is typical of modern Austria, too, that her leader is a former businessman and economic expert.

His mission to America is to secure support in bringing the Soviets to complete the Austrian Treaty and end the occupation. Says Herr Raab, robustly: "The justice of our cause is too obvious and the sympathies of the whole world are too clearly with us for anyone to dare use our fate merely as an issue for propaganda".



Franz Hausmann

CHANCELLOR JULIUS RAAB

The Front Page

Mass Culture

IT IS fashionable these days to deplore the low standards of what stern critics of North American society call mass culture—a conveniently loose phrase that apparently applies to all those people who go to the cinema, listen to the radio, watch television and read newspapers and popular periodicals. It is not difficult to deplore the adulation of the third-rate which seems to inspire much of what is produced in these media, but all too often the critics get so choked up with their own choler that they either cannot speak intelligibly or spit out a sort of furious jargon. Just the other day, for example, we were reading a piece that condemned mass culture on the ground that it "adultizes children and infantilizes adults". It also, apparently, induces its critics to bastardize the language.

Something Needed

OUR PLEASURE in the first concert of the Hart House Orchestra, newly formed and conducted by Boyd Neel, was considerably chastened by the report that its first appearance might well be its last.

Here is a first-rate small orchestra, already well integrated and playing with an accomplished ease that many larger and older organizations have never mastered. Canada needs an orchestra of this quality and size. It can be accommodated in halls of average capacity; it can play works unfamiliar to many concert-goers and others as they were originally written before they were transposed for the grossly over-swollen and percussive instrument the modern symphony has too often become.

It is to be hoped that the Hart House Orchestra will continue; that it will, as has been suggested, form the backbone of the music section proposed for the next Stratford Shakespearean Festival; and that cities and towns all across this country will invite Mr. Neel to bring his players to perform in the many places that have never heard such a group.

Cherished Rights

LAWYERS who have been studying the revised sections of the Criminal Code, which will come into effect next April, have been shocked by the new regulation that takes away from persons accused of being habitual criminals both the right to trial by jury and the right to appeal if they are found guilty.

It is all very well to say that society must be protected from people who have spent their lives breaking the law and that once a persistent criminal has reached the age of 40 without showing any sign of changing his ways he should be put away for an indeterminate period. Possibly there are men who must be kept caged like wild animals until they die, although it would be a strange and stubborn person indeed who would claim that we now know enough about human conduct to decide when a human being is beyond redemption. But justice is indivisible; when we take away from the worst of men the right to have his case heard by a jury of his peers and to ask for a reassessment of the evidence against him, we weaken that right for all men.

Canadian authorities have much to learn about enlightened treatment of criminals. As Alex. Edmison, former head

The Front Page

of the John Howard Society, pointed out the other day, more than 50 per cent of "tough prisoners, from the bottom of the barrel" in England are "now going straight". Mr. Edmison was speaking to 40 Ontario lawyers who unanimously decided that the new section of the Code ought to be amended to restore the right to jury trial and appeal. The protest of the lawyers cannot be dismissed. There is time to rephrase the section before it becomes law.

Morals and Money

WE STARTED to question a businessman, recently back from Australia, about the Temptation Money that dock workers there were reported to expect for handling goods that might tempt them to steal. Temptation Money, he insisted, was old stuff. What the dockers were asking for now was Embarrassment Money for handling certain kinds of bathroom equipment. Stevedores down under are a pretty modest lot, he insisted; if they are forced to blush, it's worth time and a quarter.

Community Service

HAVING HEARD that a good many people had paid $50 and more to attend a testimonial dinner for J. Irving Oelbaum, we went round to Mr. Oelbaum's office (he's president of Acme Paper) to add our congratulations and to find out about the Oelbaum Housing Project in the Negev area of Israel, which the proceeds of the dinner will make possible. Mr. Oelbaum, a big, quiet-voiced man in his middle fifties, was inclined to deprecate the whole thing ("I'm not much of a one for fuss"), and preferred to talk about community service.

"I was in professional social work for ten years or so before going into the family business and I got exposed to advanced social ideas," he said. "People were not always prepared to go along with me, but by and large, they have." (We'd boned up on his record before we met him and knew that at least 39 organizations had "gone along" with him in some executive capacity or other.) "I'm not in favor of the welfare state if you mean the thrusting on government of full responsibility in all circumstances, but if you mean that the government should be responsible for the fundamental needs of *all* the people, then I'm for it. Social work involves more than fundamental needs, however, and that's where community service and private philanthropy, if such a term can still be used, come in. Recreation, for example, is a need of the people that is better supplied by individual effort than by government sponsorship.

"We've made forward strides in social legislation here, but by and large government has not accepted its responsibility as readily as, say, in Israel. The situations, of course, are not comparable. Canada can afford to move slowly; Israel can't. What has been done there is in the nature of a miracle. I've never been in Israel, but I've seen a picture of the area in the Negev where this housing project is to be, and a barren-looking spot it is. It's on the outskirts of Beersheba and will take care of about a thousand or so refugee families. The people are helped to help themselves and that's the kind of project I like. If I've got a pet organization, it's the Toronto Hebrew Free Loan Association, which loans money without interest to people who are thereby able to help themselves. I could tell you a dozen stories about that."

Simpson Bros.

J. IRVING OELBAUM: No fuss.

He told us a couple, and when he'd finished, we had a pretty fair idea of why he had earned such tributes as the testimonial dinner and the Human Relations Award of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

Off the Points (*Cover Picture*)

MOIRA SHEARER is reported to be giving up dancing for acting. Thus her role as Titania in Michael Benthall's production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream,* which comes to Toronto next week, is a sort of transition, combining as it does the nimble footwork of the Fairy Queen with the declamation of some of the loveliest verse ever written. Such a dual part is nothing new for Miss Shearer. Her tremendous success as the ballet dancer-actress in the film *The Red Shoes* probably is responsible as much as anything for the balletomania that has swept the country in the last few years.

Miss Shearer's defection from the ranks of the *prima ballerinas* must seem like high treason to rabid ballet fans, but the same well-disciplined body and agile mind that took her to leading roles in *Coppelia, Swan Lake* and *Giselle* will add grace and intelligence to her work in spoken drama.

Bodies and Dignity

THE COLUMNIST who scolded Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia, because he had his picture taken with some Borneo girls clad only in necklaces, was quickly corrected by other more broad-minded commentators. The consensus was that Mr. MacDonald did nothing to damage British prestige by appearing with "female members of the families of foreign dignitaries in their usual native costume". There was an odd rider to this finding, however: "It would be a lapse of dignity if the young ladies in the columnist's office came to work wearing only necklaces above their waists". Why, if the weather did not demand clothing? Surely it is a question of aesthetics, not dignity. Except in very rare cases, females acquire beauty only when their figures are skilfully draped; unclothed, they are merely functional.

A Reminder

IT IS difficult to be even wryly amused by the way some British politicians and journalists have been attacking Sir Winston Churchill, following his disclosure that he had warned Field Marshal Montgomery during the last days of World War II to make sure that captured German weapons could quickly be reissued if the Russians failed to stop their advance when they met the Allied armies moving from the West.

If we are to believe Sir Winston's critics, peace depends on not being beastly to the Bolsheviks, on gurgling with goodwill whenever a Communist cracks a smile. It is a British failing, perhaps, that they want to think the best of everybody, but surely they should know by now that dictators do not act like well-bred sportsmen. Sir Winston labors under no such delusion. He was not deceived by the cynical promises and calculated joviality of Hitler and Stalin; and he knows the men in the Kremlin for what they are — ruthless, unprincipled realists, who regard goodwill as nothing more than a political weapon.

The Russian leaders have been making a show of friendliness. It is only coincidence, perhaps, that they also want to prevent the rearming of Germany. Sir Winston has given us a salutary reminder that wishful thinking is a poor substitute for hard-headed caution.

Chinese Treasures Added to Collection

Bequest Brings Priceless Early Bronzes to Ontario Museum

By Helen E. Fernald

Thanks to the generosity of a public spirited citizen, Reuben Wells Leonard, and the artistic insight of the committee that administers his Bequest, the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology has recently acquired a group of ancient Chinese bronze vessels of a quality second to none. These vessels are of ancient historical periods, the Shang Dynasty, c. 1300-1100 B.C., and early Chou, c. 1100-950 B.C.

The vessels, among the leading art treasures of the Museum, are some of the most beautiful ever found. They are strong, sturdy and dignified and their proportions are very fine. The surfaces are probably even lovelier now than when they were new; centuries of burial in the earth have given a soft green patina, which has been brought to a satiny finish by patient polishing.

The decoration consists of highly stylized animal motifs, and other religious symbols. The technical excellence and skill in casting could hardly be excelled today. The decoration and the inscriptions were cast with the bronze, not cut out or engraved afterwards. In many cases the lines of the decoration are deep and are inlaid with a black or a red pigment.

A YU *or pail with swing handle, a vessel used for spiced wine. The dragons of the narrow bands are thin and in high relief and the heads on the handle are of big horned sheep. The squat shape is well proportioned and pleasing. It is 10 inches tall.*

A TING *or three-legged cauldron used probably for heating spiced minced meat. This is a magnificent example with its early fret design and its border of hooked-beak birds. There are* t'ao-t'ieh *motifs on the legs. It stands about 12 inches high.*

A CHIH *or drinking cup with a cover. Most of these were oval in section but this one is squared a bit with the features of the* t'ao-t'ieh *detached from each other and raised in relief. Its height is six inches.*

A TSUN *or wine container of monumental quality. Animals in the bands meet at three ridges to form a monster mask with bulging eyes. Such a creature was called a* t'ao-t'ieh *(literally "glutton monster"). Height, 12 in.*

A YU. *This one is plain except for three bands of scroll ornament. Animal heads with spiral horns decorate the handle where it is attached to the rings at the sides of the vessel. It is 15 inches in height.*

Photographs by Walter Curtin

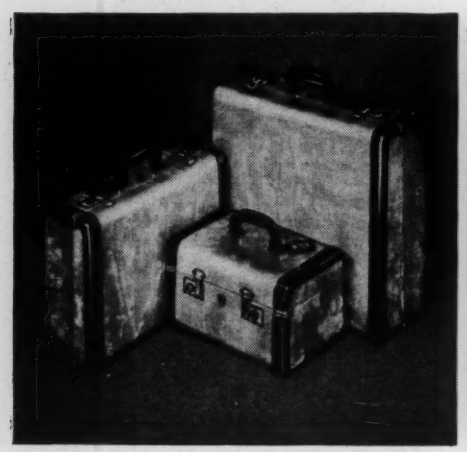
"...AND BEST OF ALL IT'S McBRINE!"

'SKY-RIDER' open-stock set smartly styled in scuff-resist, washable, super-tough DURALITE-5. Train Case $22.50*, Overnight Case $22.50*, Weekend Case $26.50*, 4-Hanger Aeropack $37.50*.

'SKY-RIDER' for men in the same distinctive 'chevron' styling: 2-suit Aeropack $49.50*, companion Aerokit $32.50*.

Whether it's to be the *lightest* of modern airplane baggage . . . or baggage built to the finest traditions of leather-working craftsmanship . . . your choice of *McBrine* quality will win a 'specially happy "thank you". That's because the name McBrine is respected the world over for its promise of *enduring* travel luxury and convenience!

** Prices are approximate — May be slightly higher in some localities.*



'COMET' open-stock set in DURALITE—Endorsed by B.O.A.C. for *lightness-with-strength!* Train case $19.50*, Overnight Case $21.50*, 4-hanger Aeropack $32.50*

'COMMANDER' for men — Handsomely and *distinctively* styled in top grain cowhide: 2-suiter $55.00*, matching Aerokit $39.50*, Berkeley Bag $25.00*.

Deluxe RAWHIDE: Train Case $42.50*, Hat & Shoe Case $59.50*, 4-Hanger Aeropack $75.00*.

McBRINE BAGGAGE

YOU'LL ALWAYS BE GLAD YOU CHOSE McBRINE ★ BUY McBRINE WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN

Prisons and Probation: An Unsavory Record

By J. ALEX. EDMISON

CANADIANS SHOULD HAVE a deeper concern for the state of penology in this country. We send more people to prison on the basis of population than do nations with which we are wont to compare ourselves in other particulars. In England and Wales, for instance, in the year 1950, there went to prison 35,000 people out of a population of 41,700,000. In Canada, in the same year, we imprisoned 99,000 people; our population then was a little over 14 million. The figures from Belgium and the Scandinavian countries would bear similar emphasis in their favor when compared to Canada. As an editorial in the *Vancouver Province* said when reviewing these figures, "Surely, Canadians aren't 10 times more criminal". The answer is decidedly not, if we except our specialized problem of drug addiction in certain areas. We, however, are lagging behind progressive nations in our treatment of young, minor and first offenders.

Daniel Coughlan, director of probation services in the Province of Ontario, is above all things a realist. In commenting on the fact that over half the men and women committed to prison in Canada in 1950 were sentenced to terms of 90 days or less, he argues that if these people were left at large under the proper supervision of trained probation officers they would hardly constitute a danger to the public. If they were indeed a danger to the public, declares Mr. Coughlan, they should be sentenced to a much longer term than 90 days. This gospel of probation, I am glad to say, is making noticeable advances in several other provinces of Canada. Perhaps, some day, we will be able to show better comparative probation figures with England and Wales than we were able to do in 1950 when they had 34,000 on probation to our 3,350. The financial saving to the country, aside from obvious social advantages, would be considerable.

Failing more general probation in the immediate future, most Canadian provinces, if they must continue their so-called county jails, should take a good look at them. Many of these would not bear much scrutiny, violating as they do most of the important minimum requirements set up by professional committees of the American Correctional Association.

Let me describe an average Canadian county jail where short-term prisoners are ordinarily sent. It is usually in an old building, sometimes pre-dating Confederation. Library and educational facilities are nil. Recreational facilities are either crude or non-existent. Chapel services are rare indeed, as are counselling and guidance. The staff, often politically appointed, is underpaid and untrained. The food served is poor by any proper standard and especially so if the jailer has to supplement his salary by his saving in food purchasing. Segregation of young prisoners from the old is often ineffective, particularly where numerous inmates are placed in single large cells. Small wonder these places have been labelled as schools of crime instruction.

If in some counties of Canada there are jails to which my description does not apply in whole or part, I will be the first to congratulate the responsible authorities. Since these institutions are also used for remand purposes, it sometimes happens that persons afterwards found innocent by the courts are confined in them for long periods. Why should presumably reform institutions be themselves the source of so much maladministration and incitement to further crimes? In some parts of Canada discerning judges refuse to send young first offenders to these places and commit them to a federal penitentiary on sentences often out of proportion to the offences committed.

Blank and Stoller

MR. EDMISON, a past president of the Canadian Penal Association, is Assistant to the Principal of Queen's University.

Since the conclusion of World War II great improvements have been made in the operation of Canada's federal penitentiaries where persons go when sentenced to two years or more. Some provincial reformatories in Canada likewise rank with the best anywhere. The weakest link in our Canadian penal system is undoubtedly the local or county jail for short-term prisoners. Here there is an almost total lack of reformative and progressive penology. Surely, if Canadians must be sent to jail who elsewhere would be allowed probation, we should at least make elementary provision for their welfare and civil rehabilitation. Even the most reactionary observer can hardly call this "coddling" offenders. (The other day I saw this statement by Erle Stanley Gardner: "Someone coined the phrase 'coddling criminals' and it has done more to retard progressive penology than any other two words in the English language".)

Imprisonment in Canada has too long been associated with locks and bars and stone walls and clanging doors. I am quite aware that these are necessary provisions for a certain percentage of our prison population. But why penalize the larger majority who could, with perfect safety to the public, serve their sentences in a much more natural and more economical atmosphere? The Bastille complex is still adhered to in certain penal quarters.

The open prison has long since in England and elsewhere passed from the experimental stage. Within recent weeks I have inspected open prisons in England and Belgium which I wish we could duplicate in all our Canadian provinces. We have, it is true, some open prisons in Canada, but these are far too few and house but an insignificant proportion of our total penal population. For those sceptics who say that walls are necessary to let the prisoner realize he is a prisoner I submit that the basic loss of liberty is the greatest of all punishments and "stone walls" do not necessarily "a prison make".

It may come as a surprise to some, but Canada's newest province, Newfoundland, has something to offer in the way of a modern, progressive, open, economical prison camp. It is situated at Salmonier, about sixty miles from St. John's. In commenting on an article that I had published following my visit to Salmonier a few months ago the *Halifax Mail-Star* said, "He sets forth what Newfoundland has done, not as a result of or with funds supplied by the Confederation, but on its own behalf starting in 1938". The news-

FOR YOUR EMPLOYEES...

practical low-cost protection

AGAINST HOSPITAL BILLS

BLUE CROSS provides the kind of reliable protection you want them to have—at the least bother to you. It assures new freedom from worry for them—new security for their families—better employee relations for you.

Today over three million Canadians have Blue Cross, the practical Plan for prepaid health care. Over 22,000 Canadian employers make Blue Cross available to their employees.

- **Blue Cross "service" benefits mean maximum protection.**
- **No claims to file.**
- Non-profit—low cost.

Investigate! Write the plan serving your area.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF

BLUE CROSS

PLANS

Announcing

A NEW BLUE CROSS SERVICE

The National Uniform Hospital Service Contract

This is the Blue Cross answer to national industry's need for uniform hospital-care protection for employees located in more than one province. It provides uniform benefits and uniform rates, regardless of employees' location.

Administration is simplified. The Blue Cross Plan located in the firm's "Head Office" area contracts with the employers. One billing covers all subscribers. The same enrolment regulations and claims processing methods apply to all employees.

ALBERTA—Associated Hospitals of Alberta. Alberta Blue Cross Plan, 10124 101st Street, P.O. Box 610, Edmonton. Joseph A. Monaghan, Executive Director. Tel. 29447.

MANITOBA—Manitoba Hospital Service Association, 116 Edmonton Street, P.O. Box 638, Winnipeg 1. F. D. MacCharles, Executive Director. Tel. 922-181.

ONTARIO—Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 7. D. W. Ogilvie, Director. Tel. Walnut 4-3301.

QUEBEC—Quebec Hospital Service Association, 1200 St. Alexander Street, Montreal 2. E. Duncan Millican, President. Tel. UNiversity 6-4511.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Maritime Hospital Association, 110 MacBeath Avenue, Moncton, N.B. Ruth Cook Wilson, Executive Director. Tel. 9621.

paper goes on to state that Halifax might well change its outmoded prison for one along Salmonier lines. There is no mystery about the Salmonier set-up, or not much expense either. It is simply a place where inmates are treated as human beings, where useful trades are taught and where there is every emphasis on civil rehabilitation. And all this, without the "aid" of guns, or bars or corporal punishment. As for the "results" from the Salmonier Prison Camp, I can call Newfoundland's Director of Correction, Oliver J. Walling, to testify. He tells me that the atmosphere and training at Salmonier are such that the dischargees go out into the world "most rehabilitation-minded" and that their recidivist or return rate is "extremely low". This, unfortunately, cannot be said of many of our old-style Canadian penal institutions.

Canadian penologists meeting their counterparts in other lands can do so with much more assurance than formerly. Up until a few years ago, Canada was written off as a most backward country penologically speaking. I remember the late Sir Alexander Paterson, His Majesty's Commissioner of Prisons, saying to me in London in 1941, "Why is it that Canada, which is so progressive in so many ways, is so backward with its prisons?" It was a hard question to answer.

The general penal picture is much better now. The Archambault Report, following its sweeping indictment of Canadian penology, has been implemented in many important particulars. The Penitentiary Staff Training College in Kingston is one of the finest anywhere. Hundreds of penitentiary staff personnel have gone through its strenuous six weeks' course with much benefit to themselves, to their charges and to the public. Commendable steps have been taken in some of the provinces to improve correctional standards. The Department of Justice is giving intensive study to the improvement of ticket-of-leave and remission practices. The vital role of private rehabilitation agencies has been recognized by the federal and some provincial governments. Now is the time, when the penal reforms climate is relatively good, to advocate other needed improvements.

Perhaps, in another ten years' time, we may see the obliteration of county jail evils, the general acceptance of probation, the instalment payment of fines as in England, the better treatment of the female offender, and the increased status and pay and job security of all custodial officers. When we do achieve these objectives we may be able to view our crime statistics with less concern.

Public education will need to play an important role in any future penal progress in Canada. The taxpayers must understand that improved jail conditions and techniques will reduce recidivism.

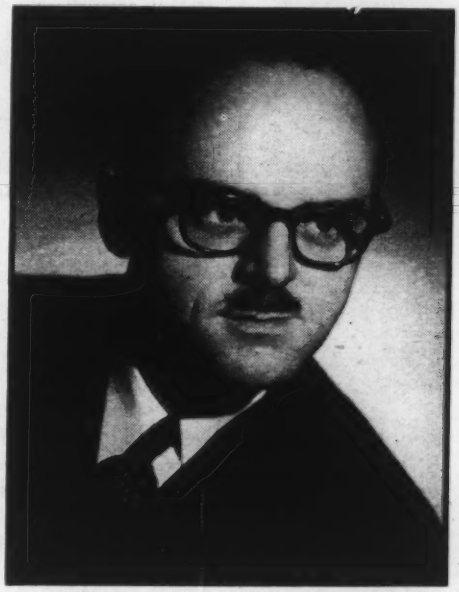
Letter from Montreal

Jean Drapeau and his New Mandate

By Hugh MacLennan

THE DAY AFTER Premier Mendès-France visited Montreal, I lunched at the Faculty Club of McGill where I heard a colleague cite his speech in Redpath Hall as an example of an objectivity rarely seen in a politician and almost never seen in a politician of modern France. Without qualification, Mendès-France stated that McGill is recognized as Canada's outstanding university. We felt that this capacity to see the obvious augurs well for the future of the French Republic. For the past twenty years France has been cursed by politicians who have been able to recognize almost everything under the sun *except* the obvious.

That same day Mendès-France visited the Hôtel de Ville, where he was greeted by our new mayor in a manner that may possibly have seemed strange to him. Jean Drapeau, looking shy and wistful behind the dark-rimmed glasses that dominate his slim face and make him appear like a twin brother of Pacifique Plante, displayed to the French Premier a genealogical tree of his own family. He pointed out that Drapeaus have flourished in Quebec for nearly three centuries, that their first *Canadien* ancestor, a tailor and jack-of-all-trades named Antoine Drapeau, had crossed the ocean in 1665 from Fontenay-le-Compte in Poitou province, had settled on the Ile d'Orléans where he married a few years later one Charlotte Joly, *a fille du roi*, who bore him ten children. Thus did Mr. Drapeau give to the Premier of modern France a brief object lesson in the racial pride of Quebec, while at the same time pointing out to the city a fact, which he appears to feel has a mystical importance—that he is a pure product of that French-Canadian past which Canon Lionel Groulx insists should be the master of French-Canada today.



© Gaby

JEAN DRAPEAU: A real chance.

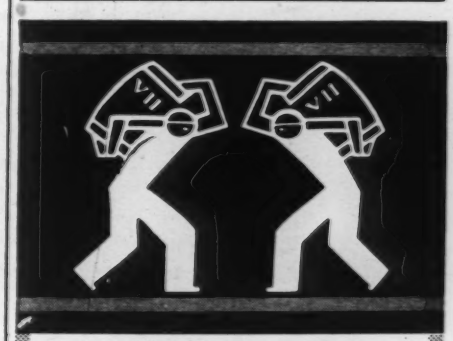
But neither Talon nor Frontenac, Brébeuf nor Laval were confronted by problems in any way similar to those which now face the dapper descendant of the adventurous tailor from Fontenay-le-Compte. A good many of us in Montreal are curious to know whether Drapeau will be willing to concede, as Camillien Houde conceded so proudly, that although Montreal is the second-largest French-speaking city in the world, it is also more than that. We look at Drapeau and wonder — as the employees of a huge and heterogeneous corporation wonder how things are going to be after an entirely new management has taken over their affairs. Above all we wonder what Drapeau's real desires are, and whether they accord with our own.

Montreal's last civic election revealed a singular change in the city's psychology. For the first time in over a generation the cloudy outlines of a genuine civic spirit emerged from the cynicism with which we habitually regard local politics. Something appeared larger than the club-spirit and the ethnic loyalties. Drapeau must have been astounded, and should have been humbled, by the evidence of the hope the city has placed in him. He was so far ahead of the field that all of his eight opponents lost their deposits. The *Canadiens* forgot their customary fear of being cheated by fair words and flocked to the reformer's standard. They took vengeance on nearly all the hack politicians whom they associated, rightly or wrongly, with the old regime which had disgraced itself and the city for so many years.

Drapeau's success with the *Canadien* voters was remarkable enough, for, until the Caron judgment suddenly thrust him into the limelight, he was a forgotten man. What was really astounding was his triumph in the English-speaking wards. On his record, Drapeau should have had as much appeal for the English voters as the President of the Knights of Columbus would have for a Toronto Orange Lodge. For years he was associated with *Canadien*

RETIRING

SYDNEY G. DOBSON who relinquished his position as Chairman of the Board of The Royal Bank of Canada on November 30. At time of his retirement, Mr. Dobson completed more than 54 years of continuous service in the affairs of the bank. During the course of his career, which began at a junior clerk's desk in his native town of Sydney, N.S., he has occupied every executive position the bank has to offer.



JOHN JAMESON

★ ★ ★

WHISKEY

. . . distilled by the traditional "pot-still" way — slow and costly — and aged for at least seven years in oak casks, brings you full richness in flavour, aroma and bouquet. It's delightfully different.

Try John Jameson with water or soda — in a Whiskey Sour — or an Old Fashioned.

"NOT A DROP IS SOLD TILL IT'S SEVEN YEARS OLD"

ONE OF BELL TELEPHONE'S SPECIALIZED COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Incoming, outgoing and intercommunicating calls...all with

One Telephone

A BELL TELEPHONE INTERCOMMUNICATING SYSTEM can make the telephone on your desk a flexible, many-purpose assistant in getting more work done with less effort...

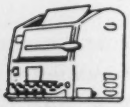
- **You can hold an "outside" call while getting information on an "inside" line without being overheard. This means faster service to your customers and eliminates "call backs".**
- **You can call any telephone in your organization direct, *without the need of an operator.***
- **You can quickly arrange an inter-office "conference", in place of a series of time-consuming separate calls.**
- **You can signal your secretary or other personnel to handle any incoming call—or cut them off completely from your private calls.**

These are just some of the time-saving conveniences that Bell Telephone Communications specialists can build into *one telephone*. No need to clutter your desk with various instruments. No need to invest in costly equipment; Bell provides it, keeps it up-to-date and at top operating efficiency. You pay only a flat monthly rate.

Have our nearest business office show you how Bell Telephone private line and intercommunicating systems can speed up and simplify *your* business communications.

Whatever your communications needs, be sure to consult Bell

Private Line and Intercommunicating Telephone Systems



Teletype Service

Mobile Telephone Systems

Channels for Telemetering and Supervisory Control

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Three-quarters of a century exclusively in the communications field

nationalism of the narrowest kind. He often spoke as though he had learned Canon Groulx's teachings by heart. He was an eloquent member of the now defunct *Bloc Populaire*, and during the war he ran against General LaFleche on an anti-conscription platform in one of the most inflammatory by-elections the city ever saw. During the campaign he was so moved by racial mysticism that he even challenged the General's ethnic right to speak for his people, whereupon the General indignantly produced his own pedigree and demonstrated that his family had also originated in Normandy—in fact from a neighborhood close to that of Antoine Drapeau, the first *Canadien* ancestor of Jean.

English-speaking Montreal either forgot or disregarded this old record, acting on the assumption that Drapeau had outgrown it and half-respecting him (as we often do in such cases) for his fervent loyalty to his own kind. Most English voters assumed him to be an honest man and an idealist, one who had opposed the old gang with vigor and courage. They therefore joined their French compatriots in giving him the biggest majority a mayoralty candidate ever enjoyed in Montreal.

It is the size and the inclusive nature of Drapeau's majority which makes this election important and defines his task for him. He was not merely elected; he was given a virtual mandate. He has, in effect, been asked to do for Montreal what Fiorello LaGuardia did for New York in the 1930s. His hands are not as free as LaGuardia's were, but they are much freer than Camillien Houde's. Owing to the weird constitution of this city, Houde had no real executive power in recent years, a fact that combined with his perfect alibi during the war period to exonerate him from all culpability for the state of affairs disclosed by the Vice Probe. The executive power in Montreal lies with the Council. The Council is so large, and in Houde's time was so diffuse and irresponsible, that its very composition was a standing invitation to graft and the postponement of decisions.

Now the constitution remains the same, but the personnel of the Council has changed so drastically that the basic situation could be very different. Drapeau's men have won such a dominant position on the Council that they can be compared to a party-in-power. Drapeau can, if he so chooses, act as a real leader. Moreover, he can do so with the knowledge that all responsible elements within the city will be eager to support him.

Now we are waiting to see whether Drapeau is prepared to meet this challenge, whether he even knows it exists. If he wants to become the mayor of the whole of Montreal, and not merely sit at his desk as the symbol of a faction, he

has a real chance of becoming one of the three or four great Canadians of the next decade.

The task that awaits this young and virtually untried man could not possibly be more clearly understood by the bulk of the people of Montreal. For once they seem to know what they want. They want to see civic contracts carried out promptly and honestly. They want the concert hall Drapeau himself has promised. They want the traffic problem attacked with vigor and imagination. They want a subway.

If Drapeau accepts this challenge, if he dramatizes it to the public, the chances are quite good that the city will back him to the limit. If he dodges it, the old Montreal perversity will quickly ebb back and people will be assuring each other once again that nothing will ever change here, and that the more voluble the reformer, the more certain it is that his administration will turn into another example of *plus ce change, plus c'est la même chose.*

•

Four Poplars

Four poplars lean against the blue. They are
The sum of truth for the day. Other trees afford

Loveliness. There is the birch,
Green-veiling, and the high-plumed elm;

The tufted pine, companionless
In a stricken land. And always,

The apple tree. But for today, four poplars,
Leaning against the blue, are the sum of truth.

GOODRIDGE MACDONALD

•

Fall

Under the wide pinion of goose-southing
And jostle at lakelost by the unleaving tree,
Still under the slew of northing stars I hear
The tiny galliard of the cricket's glee.
Over the bushel measures of the fall,
Corn's coda and the autumn applebreve,
I hear the jig o' the year, the spring at fiddle,
Calling faint squares and alemans of love.

There is no flightflocking out of our barrens
Nor wing lofted wayward out of our time,
Nor any quarry from the heart's red warrens
To quest the coverts of the singing prime;
But from the ripple of the long prone shore
I glimpse the skyward of my southing songs.

PETER DWYER

You'll like its lightness —the YALE— about $60.00

There's a new lack of bulk, an easy trimness about this new 2-button business suit. It is made by Oxford Clothing of uncrushable wool worsted and slimly tailored to make you look your best. Features like hand-stitched lapels, tapered trousers and tabbed hip pockets show attention to detail. As a closing, Oxford use the dependable Lightning zipper. Lightning's automatic lock, long life and smooth sliding action make it the most carefully chosen part of a quality garment.

Yale suit, in charcoal grey, charcoal brown and lamp blue. About $60.00 Write us for name of Oxford retailer near you.

and it's Lightning **FASTENED** **to be sure**

LIGHTNING FASTENER CO. LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

England gave us a secret

Some 100 years ago the bartender of Pimm's Restaurant of London invented a tall drink which he called Pimm's Cup. To this day, the formula for this delectable, taste-tempting gin drink is still a secret. Try it—it's the coolest, brightest, most refreshing long-iced drink you ever tasted!

Here's a simple way to enjoy Pimm's No. 1 Cup: Take 2 ozs. of Pimm's No. 1 Cup; charge with lemon soda or gingerale; add a slice of lemon, a thin slice of cucumber rind (if available) and serve well iced.

For a free 34-page booklet, containing recipes of the 12 most popular mixed drinks, write: P.O. Box 308, Station B, Montreal.

PIMM'S No. 1 CUP

(Gin Base) **Also PIMM'S NO. 5 CUP** *(Rye Base)*

Now produced in Canada under direct supervision of Pimm's Ltd.

P52-1R

FINEST SMALL SOUTH HOTEL
OPEN ALL YEAR

Famous colonial dining room—cozy Everglades Cocktail Lounge—reasonable rates. Owned and operated by U.S. Sugar Corporation. For further information write A. F. COTTERELL for "Sugarland" folders.

Clewiston Inn
CLEWISTON, FLORIDA
(On the shores of picturesque Lake Okeechokee) U.S. Highway No. 27

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES
FINANCE OFFICERS
ARE REQUIRED FOR
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, AT OTTAWA

A career in work covering a wide range of financial and economic matters, some of them national or international in scope, with excellent opportunities for advancement, is available to university graduates who are below 35 years of age. Initial salary is $290 a month with eligibility for increase to $315 a month at the end of six months and subsequent promotion to higher classification and salary.

Send details of education, age and residence to Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, before December 29, 1954.

A written examination is to be held on January 28 and 29, 1955, at various places throughout Canada and abroad.

YOU WILL BE ADVISED OF THE EXAMINATION CENTRE.
PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE NUMBER 55-75.

Ottawa Letter

Need for Debate

By John A. Stevenson

WHEN THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT will reassemble on January 7 and Prime Minister St. Laurent ought to be able to have the session well under way before he leaves to attend the Commonwealth Conference, which opens on January 31. But he would not be fair to the country and Parliament if, before his departure, he did not permit a debate in the Commons on the important issues that will be raised at the meeting in London. It can be assumed that Mr. Drew, whose rapid recovery from his severe illness now assures his presence when parliament opens, will insist upon such a discussion.

Today Britain and Canada are more firmly tied than ever before through NATO, but the other partners of the Commonwealth remain outside that organization. Australia and New Zealand are co-operators with the United States in the Pacific Security Pact and all three have joined Britain and Pakistan as subscribers to the SEATO agreement. Three other partners, South Africa, India, and Ceylon, stand aloof from all these regional pacts and content themselves with membership in the UN. Obviously, under arrangements that involve many of the partners in different sets of obligations, uniformity in the policies of the Commonwealth is difficult to attain.

In a recent speech in London, Sir Oliver Franks, who retired not long ago from the British Embassy at Washington, argued that it was impossible for Britain standing alone to carry much weight in international councils and that she must at all costs preserve the closest possible ties of co-operation with the other partners in the Commonwealth. But there is no evidence that a majority of the people of Dominions like Canada and Australia, to say nothing of South Africa, where many favor complete secession, are ready to waive their old objections to the creation of a consolidated political structure for the Commonwealth. Indeed, here in Canada there is much stronger support for the ideas of another school of thought, which holds that, if NATO is to function successfully for an indefinite period for the preservation of peace and security, it must sooner or later be given some kind of permanent political structure.

However, it is an open secret that this Canadian enthusiasm for the political consolidation of NATO does not find much favor with the Churchill Ministry. It would be profitable for Mr. St. Laurent

CP
GEORGE DREW: To seek discussion.

to have some illumination about the opinion of the representatives of the Canadian people upon such issues before he discusses them in London.

The opening of the session will find Ministers in a reasonably buoyant mood, partly as the result of the internal troubles of their chief opponents and partly from a belief that a serious business recession in North America has been averted. Apparently they will not propose any extensive program of legislation and have few important measures to submit, but they cannot avoid some thorny problems.

One of these problems arises from the verdict of Chief Justice Sloan of British Columbia, who was appointed arbitrator in the dispute between the railways and certain unions of their employees. His award decreed that the railwaymen should receive substantial concessions in the way of what are called "Benefits", but it also suggested that for the additional burden thus imposed on them the railways should be compensated by a Federal subsidy to make good the financial loss they suffer from the low rates on western grain fixed by legislation based on what is known as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

If the Government ladles out money to prevent the western farmers from being saddled with higher grain rates, a fierce outcry from the Maritime provinces is inevitable. Some months ago the leaders of these provinces met and formed an Atlantic Economic Council and one of the tasks assigned to it is to press for redress of grievances that the Maritime provinces have been accumulating since Confederation. And now Mr. Hicks, the new Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, has come forward with a suggestion that there should be an inquiry into the effects of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway upon the economy of the Maritime provinces.

Take your mind off yourself with a book.

A CLARKE IRWIN ~~BOOK~~ *idea*

in Bal Harbour
MIAMI BEACH
FREE COLOR BOOKLET
Just mail this advertisement for picture story of the most luxurious vacation living ever conceived!
Rates reduced 50% Dec. and April
PRIVATE BEACH • OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL
CABANAS • AMPLE FREE PARKING
THE Sea View
ON THE OCEAN
OPENS DEC. 15
Fatio Dunham Mgr.

40 BELOW- FULL SPEED AHEAD!

Even when weather hit forty-below-zero, Mannix went on with three pump stations for the Trans-Mountain Pipeline . . . had them ready to go to work when the line came through. Mannix crews meet schedules under all temperatures and conditions.

When You Want The Job Done- -Make It Mannix!

MONTREAL
TORONTO
WINNIPEG

MANNIX LTD.

EDMONTON
CALGARY
VANCOUVER

Foreign Affairs

Austria—Test Case

By Willson Woodside

IN THE MIDST of all the argument as to whether the Soviet call for co-existence signals the end of the cold war or is merely a new kind of trickery, Chancellor Raab of Austria comes very timely to this country with a practical proposal. The breaking of the deadlock between East and West can be achieved, he says, by the completion of the Austrian Treaty. He calls on the Western powers to place this at the very top of their agenda, and on the Soviets to recognize that "Austria is the bridge over which the road leads towards peace".

The simile of the bridge may not be too happy. The late Jan Masaryk once extolled the role of Czechoslovakia as a bridge between Russia and the West. When *Pravda* poured scorn on this idea, Masaryk remarked ruefully that it was the fate of a bridge to be trampled on. But the suggestion that the Austrian Treaty should be placed at the top of our agenda is a sound one.

Austria should be made the test case of Soviet intentions, though the proposition cannot be put, diplomatically, in such terms. If they have any notion of reaching a German settlement, they must be prepared to settle the last five articles of the Austrian Treaty, which has been 99 per cent complete for some time now. If they can in no way be brought to do this, then we might as well save all the time and anguish which would be wasted in another conference on Germany, now proposed by Mendès-France for next May.

As Raab puts it, the Austrian issue may not be the most important of current international problems, yet it is surely the easiest to solve. "Action on it would provide both a weighty argument and proof in favor of the possibility of co-existence, which up to now has been only a catchword."

For a long time the Soviets linked a settlement in Austria with a Trieste settlement. Now the latter has been achieved, and although this was done without its participation, the Kremlin would scarcely care to offend Tito, whom it is now wooing, by refusing to recognize it. More lately, the Soviets have claimed to see a danger of *Anschluss*, or union, between an independent Austria and Germany, and have made this the excuse for delay. The Austrian Treaty, however, contains a provision banning *Anschluss*, and Chancellor

Raab affirms that Austria would join no military alliance.

At the last Berlin Conference, early this year, bad though the atmosphere was, the Austrian Treaty was brought within an inch of conclusion. The three Western powers agreed to accept the Soviet version of the five articles still outstanding. The Soviets, backing away, suddenly demanded that other articles be re-negotiated. In particular, they demanded that Soviet forces must remain in Austria until a German treaty had been concluded.

Raab is trying to persuade the Russians to believe that they would actually be better off by dissociating the Austrian and German questions. "The Soviets are always arguing that they cannot withdraw their troops from Austria because of a new threat from Germany." But the policy the Soviets pursue in Austria does not diminish, but instead increases the danger from Germany which they would like to banish, he contends.

The Austrian Government, he says, is willing to allow Soviet troops to remain beyond the 90-day limit stipulated in the treaty, providing a definite date is set for their departure. Mendès-France, after a talk with Raab in New York, proposed in his United Nations address that Austria might accept a time limit of 18 months or two years, if this were accompanied by a procedure of progressive evacuation. The French leader went on with a ringing appeal that it was essential that an Austrian solution be forthcoming, that the peoples of the world should hear that after the settlement of the problems of Korea, Indo-China, Trieste and the Saar, still another difficulty had finally been settled in a reasonable and pacific way. "This settlement would do more to improve the international climate than ten spectacular bids to conferences, published solely for propaganda purposes."

Will the Soviets really pull out of Vienna? Were it still the hub of all Central European transport, and the centre of banking, business and politics, as it was in Hapsburg days, they probably would not. If they still contemplated a military advance into Western Europe, as they seem to have done in 1947-48, or military measures against Tito, which they openly prepared in 1948-49, they would not evacuate Austria.

Vienna, however, is not as important as it used to be, in any of these respects. The Soviets have their own wide-gauge railway lines built into Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and with these two countries linked closely in transport and both under Communist satellite governments, Vienna is neither the transport nor the political hub of Danubia. It is just possible that, if the Soviets really want to promote a period of relaxation of international tension—for their own benefit, of course—they might evacuate Austria.

Sure of a good reception

When you serve "Black & White" you can be sure it will meet with the warm approval it deserves. Blended in the special "Black & White" way this fine Scotch has a smooth mellow flavor and extra quality that is a pleasure to experience.

BUCHANAN'S

'BLACK & WHITE'

SCOTCH WHISKY

The Secret is in the Blending

By appointment to the late King George VI

Scotch Whisky Distillers
James Buchanan & Co. Ltd.

Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland

Available in various bottle sizes

B-514

Just Announced!

Tyrone Guthrie

will produce

Julius Caesar

and

Merchant of Venice

at the Stratford Festival in 1955.

You can have a "sneak preview" of Tyrone Guthrie's idea on the direction of these two plays by reading his humorous and illuminating comments on them in

The New Stratford Shakespeare

based on the edited text of G. B. Harrison,

with an introduction and commentary on each play by

Dr. Tyrone Guthrie

Julius Caesar $1.00
The Merchant of Venice $1.00

other titles also available

Twelfth Night Macbeth
A Midsummer Night's Dream

CLARKE IRWIN

BUY YOUR BOOKS FROM

BURNILL'S

100 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Mail Orders over $5.00 Postpaid

give Cash's this Christmas

WOVEN NAMES

The perfect personal GIFT

Permanent. Easy to sew on, or attach with No-So Cement.

ORDER EARLY—FROM YOUR DEALER, OR

Cash's — Belleville 18, Ontario

CASH'S NAMES			
	3 doz. $1.80	9 doz. $3.00	NO-SO CEMENT
	6 doz. $2.40	12 doz. $3.50	per tube 35c

The Public Prints

Kingston Whig-Standard: Canada surely must have the worst postal system of any nation in the world which has progressed beyond the stage of barefoot runners with a cleft stick. . . A special delivery letter (for Peterborough) has, in four instances, arrived two days after it was posted, and, in one instance, six days after it was posted, whilst ordinary common or garden first class mail usually gets there the next day.

St. John's Telegram: The people caught in "vice probes" are never anything more than scapegoats to appease public indignation. They are the few who suffer for the many. No matter how guilty they may be, they are no more guilty than are thousands of others against whom the accusation of graft is never made. They are, in fact, the "victims" in the sacrificial sense, bearing away the sins of society as a whole. For it is public apathy, public ignorance, and public acquiescence which create the climate for the political underworld. Vice and graft will grow in that climate just as surely as toadstools will grow in a damp forest.

Beloit (Wis.) News: We continue to marvel at the weekly news bulletin written and distributed by Bill Tammeus, the farm adviser down in McHenry county. Here's a late sample.

"Birds seen by the official county bird watcher around the courthouse recently included: Spotted vested favor seeker, red faced tax-dodger, cigar chewing summons server and the elusive cloakroom gin swallow."

Detroit News: Two teen-agers stand on the railroad track facing an onrushing train. When the engine is almost upon them they jump—if they still can.

This, according to one distracted engineer, is the latest desperate diversion of the younger set. The compulsion of youngsters to test their nerve by deliberate flirtation with danger is nothing new. What seems new and depressing is the imaginative sterility of the modern game of "chicken".

It requires no skill, no judgment other than a sense of timing, no true spirit of competition, since the only conclusive winner is the dead one.

Hamilton Spectator: Before you become too impressed by the calm tone the Russians are currently adopting, think for a while of the mischief that usually turns out to be going on when the kids are unnaturally quiet.

So Foreign

...YET SO NEAR!

So colorful, so enchantingly old world . . . yet modern, luxurious and only 6½ hours by air from New York. Matchless accommodations, unsurpassed vacation activities: Fabulous beaches, swimming pool, golf, tennis, music and entertainment, continental food, sightseeing, shopping. *Good weather insured by Lloyd's of London.*

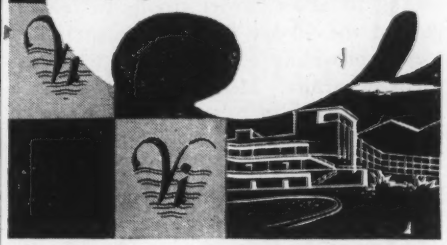
See your Travel Agent, or write hotel, or New York Office: 730 Fifth Ave., PLaza 7-5253.

HOTEL

Virgin isle

ON ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

Most Magnificent Hotel in the Americas



BY APPOINTMENT
SHERRY SHIPPERS TO
THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

Gonzalez

WORLD RENOWNED

Sherry and Port

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO. LIMITED
LONDON

JEREZ, SPAIN
OPORTO, PORTUGAL

54GB-1

Books

Scandal Recollected in Tranquillity

By Robertson Davies

ON OCTOBER 15 the London County Council fixed one of its blue and white commemorative plaques on the face of Number 34 Tite Street, Chelsea; it tells the passer-by that there (when it was Number 16) lived Oscar Wilde, described as "wit and dramatist". This is a sign of the times; Wilde is now looked upon more as a man of letters than as the central figure in a scandal. But less than twenty years ago, when I used to pass that house frequently, a taxi-driver felt it necessary to whisper when he told me that it was Wilde's house, and that he had courted the housemaid there when he was a young man. He remembered Wilde coming down into the kitchen one Christmas, to give the servants a drink, and described him as "very friendly and easy—not a bit like what they say".

What they say—or at least what they said from the scandalous trial of 1895 until quite recently—was that Oscar Wilde was a monster of depravity. What the evidence proved was that he was a homosexual, and certainly no more depraved than hundreds of thousands of people who stand well in the world's estimation. Many theories have been proposed as to why the British public took such a savagely pharisaic attitude toward Wilde; none of them carries full conviction. It was part of the temper of the time, and when we have said that we have said all that we can safely say.

But anything which helps us to understand the temper of that time is of the greatest interest, and the excellent brief book, which has just been written by Vyvyan Holland, called *Son of Oscar Wilde* is a remarkable document. Wilde had two sons, Cyril and Vyvyan, who were ten and nine when their father was sent to prison. They came at once under the care of a guardian, and their mother's family. By those people they were treated with great cruelty. It is easy and tempting to become indignant, and to rail against the guardian and the aunts, but it is wrong to do so; they behaved according to the best conventional morality of their time, and in the light of the Christian faith as they understood it. Before we permit ourselves the luxury of being wise after the event, let us question ourselves very seriously to discover whether we would have had the moral courage and independence of thought to have done better under the circumstances.

In any such investigation Mr. Holland gives us a splendid lead. I cannot express too much admiration for the forbearance, the insight, and the absence of venom which he displays in this book. But how he suffered! He was never told where his father was or what he had done. He and his brother were arbitrarily given the name of Holland (to which their mother's family had only the slightest claim, but the aristocratic connection of which was appealing to them), and forbidden ever to reveal their real origin. Vyvyan was nineteen before he found out the truth, and until that time he had tortured himself with the worst explanation of the situation that he could conceive—that his father was a bigamist and that he and Cyril were illegitimate! He was ordered to train for the consular service, in order that he might leave England and never come back. Whenever he got into a scrape, or behaved foolishly, as every boy does, there were sighs and head-shakings, and mysterious hints that it was his father's character asserting itself in him. Only when he was a grown man was he able to break away from all this wicked nonsense and find people who had known and admired his father, and in their company to establish some sort of self-confidence and balance.

This picture of Oscar Wilde is from a sketch by Pellegrini. It first appeared in Vanity Fair *a week before Wilde's marriage just before he reached the height of his fame and ten or eleven years before the scandal, his trial and imprisonment.*

It is plain that Vyvyan Holland and his brother must have been men of uncommon character, or they would never have survived such treatment. Cyril became an unusually able soldier, who was killed in the First Great War; Vyvyan has lived to write this amazingly tolerant book at the age of sixty-eight. All of the agony of his early life is suggested here, but there is nothing vengeful; even his treatment of Lord Alfred Douglas is quiet and reticent in tone. His book is a fine addition to the already large literature dealing with Wilde and the circumstances that brought him to ruin. It is also a terrible indictment of morality which is neither stiffened by independent thought, nor guided by genuine charity.

The scandal about Wilde still makes it hard to reach a worthy judgment on his work. It is so easy to over-praise (thereby showing one's broad-mindedness) or to dismiss it as third-rate (thereby putting oneself in the clear with those who like all art to be strenuous and healthy). Perhaps the truth is that Wilde, as a writer, was extremely uneven, and in a short essay it is possible for him to be both profound and silly. He was a man of unusual clarity of mind who could not resist such intellectual fancy-dress as *Salome*, or who chose to clothe true depth of penetration in a farce like *The Importance of Being Ernest*. There is much to suggest that his greatest achievements were in that most fleeting of all artistic forms, conversation. He could be very silly, and he was undoubtedly very courageous. But nobody who knew him ever thought him evil or corrupt. Unfortunately, for too many years his reputation lay in the hands of those who did not know him. His son's book is of unique assistance in restoring the balance.

BOOK-REVIEWING makes strange bedfellows, and it seems odd to discuss Oscar Wilde and that posturing evangelical mountebank Henry Ward Beecher in the same article. My excuse is that they were both central figures in scandals which engaged the attention of millions of people during the last years of the nineteenth century. Beecher was the highest-paid preacher in the USA in his time, and Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was his pastoral charge; it was sometimes irreverently called "Beecher's Theatre". A member of a family which produced several

a rich Xmas list

Son of Oscar Wilde

By VYVYAN HOLLAND

1954 is the centenary of Oscar Wilde's birth and this is the story of what happened to his wife and two small sons after Wilde's sensational trial and arrest. Wilde never saw his children again but they both lived to maturity and the account of their lives, told by the younger, makes fascinating reading. $3.75

Illustrated
Book Society Recommendation

The Noble Savage

A Life of Paul Gauguin

By LAWRENCE and ELISABETH HANSON

A full and fascinating account of an extraordinary life based on all the original material in French. It adds immeasurably to what we know of the man, his contemporaries, particularly Van Gogh, and of the development of modern art. ***Illustrated*** $4.50

Christine, The Baby Chimp

By LILO HESS

Whether you view these amazing photographs and the story as research into animal psychology or just a fascinating animal story, this book will have wide appeal. Some of the photographs have never been surpassed in interest. ***Photographs*** $2.00

The New Testament

in cadenced form designed by
MORTON C. BRADLEY, JR.

Not one word of the great King James Version of the New Testament has been changed but by separating and indenting natural divisions, setting off parallel phrases, using italics for dramatic effect, the beauty, the power and the meaning of the King James Version is brought out to a degree never before achieved, an ideal edition for family reading or as a gift to a clergyman. $5.00

Ballet

By ARNOLD HASKELL

Balletomanes and the rapidly growing public who are interested in ballet will welcome this profusely illustrated reference work by the greatest authority on ballet in the world today. $5.25

A Book of Delights

By JOHN HADFIELD

A companion volume to best-selling BOOK OF BEAUTY. This is perhaps the gift book deluxe of 1954.
Illustrated $4.00

CLARKE IRWIN

notable savers of souls, as well as the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* Beecher was an evangelist of extraordinary powers. He had an inexhaustible gush of eloquence which reads badly, but which must have been moving and persuasive when he uttered it in his splendid actor's voice. He was one of the earliest and best of the pulpit-jokers; he could make his audiences roar with laughter. He had also the gift of easy tears, and it was a rare sermon when he did not move himself to an apparently uncontrollable sobbing. Nor was all this entirely hypocritical and affected; there is much to suggest that Beecher lived in a condition of spiritual inebriation, and that his sobbings and pious hullabaloo were entirely natural to him.

If we take this view of his character, it is easy to understand how he got himself mixed up with ladies of religiously exacerbated passions—notably Mrs. Henry Bowen, and Mrs. Elizabeth Richards Tilton. Both Bowen and Tilton were close friends of Beecher, and Tilton at least worshipped the orator, and was often included in the hugging, kissing, weeping and wholesale forgiving which was Beecher's ordinary manner with his intimate friends. But when in 1870 Mrs. Tilton confessed to her husband that she had been Beecher's mistress (thereby, according to Beecher, "hallowing" a small red plush sofa in her home) she provoked a trial, five years later, and a church upheaval, and a controversy which shook this continent from the Gulf of Mexico to James Bay, and raised such powerful issues as Women's Rights and Free Love.

The astonishing thing is that the trial did not ruin Beecher. Twenty years later Wilde was brought to the dust by the revelation of his involvements, which were not very dreadful and which did not include many other people. But Beecher, who had posed as a moral leader, rose again from his ashes, slightly shopworn but as big a draw on the platform and in the pulpit as ever. The story of his rise and fall is told with immense gusto by Robert Shaplen, and it makes spicy reading.

If there is any lesson to be drawn from these two books it is an unedifying one, which might be phrased thus: if you are going to sin, choose a sin which is popular with the majority.

SON OF OSCAR WILDE—by Vyvyan Holland—pp. 272, illustrations and appendices—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.75.*

FREE LOVE AND HEAVENLY SINNERS—by Robert Shaplen—pp. 273, excellent illustrations—*McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

make sure
your *mail*
is in time
for
their
Christmas!

Observe these simple precautions

1. All Mail for Local Delivery Should Be Posted by **DECEMBER 17th.**
2. Mail **Earlier** For Out-Of-Town Points—Ask your Postmaster for Dates.
3. Unsealed Greeting Cards 2¢.
4. Address Securely-Wrapped Parcels Fully and Carefully.

CANADA POST OFFICE

Hon. Alcide Côté, Q.C., M.P., Postmaster General — W. J. Turnbull, Deputy Postmaster General

BY APPOINTMENT WINE MERCHANTS TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

SANDEMAN

Port & Sherry

GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO. LTD.
LONDON - OPORTO - JEREZ

New adventures in

High Fidelity

REPRODUCTION

Superb reproduction of recorded music, in addition to the finest radio performance, is yours to enjoy through PHILIPS magnificent Concerto Grand. Truly a masterpiece, it is your magic wand to an enchanted world of luxury listening . . . custom-created for those homes where quality transcends consideration of cost.

Interpretation of Strawinski's "Firebird Suite" by Jack Bush A.R.C.A., O.S.A.

PHILIPS

Concerto Grand

Magic Circle of Quality
Choice of millions the world over

The Concerto Grand may be seen at Philips Quality dealers throughout Canada

PHILIPS INDUSTRIES LIMITED • TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • HALIFAX • VANCOUVER

December 11, 1954

Ballantine's
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

Nothing finer is shipped from Scotland
Ballantine's
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
George Ballantine & Son Limited
DISTILLERS
Quality unchanged from generation to generation --since 1827

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

537-1

MORE THAN $22,000 FOR YOU AT AGE 65

ONE OF THE MOST FAR-SIGHTED PLANS ever designed for the wise use of savings is offered for your earnest consideration by the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, a leading world organization in its field. By means of the plan, regular amounts of savings can be applied to provide, at age 65, a lump sum of more than $22,000 *plus accumulated dividends...*

OR AN INCOME OF $150 MONTHLY FOR LIFE

according to your choice.

IF YOU DO NOT LIVE TO AGE 65, THEN AN AMOUNT OF AT LEAST $22,000 WILL BECOME IMMEDIATELY PAYABLE TO YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR ESTATE.

By the way, the plan can be easily tailored to the amount of regular savings you can afford, with corresponding adjustments in the sums payable.

Details are yours without obligation by just mailing the coupon below:

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
218 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

I should like to know more about your Special Income Plan, without incurring any obligation.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Date of Birth.....

Amounts quoted above are for men. A similar plan is available for women.

In Brief

THE SATURDAY BOOK—edited by John Hadfield—pp. 288 and many illustrations in color and line—*McGraw-Hill*—$5.25.

The *Saturday Book* has had a long and successful run for annuals of its sort, and the volume that has come to hand is the fourteenth. By this time everybody is familiar with the nature of these books; they are somewhat *chi chi* productions, made up of quite good colored pictures of china, antiques of all sorts, pictures and "bygones", as well as verses and amusing articles on off-beat but fashionable subjects, pleasingly decorated. They are what the Victorians called "table books", and some of the fourteen are admirable examples of their kind.

The fourteenth, however, does not seem to be up to the average standard of the others. There are articles on embroidery, chorus girls, wine, fancy waistcoats, how to manage an open fire—all subjects in the tradition of these annuals, but somehow not up to earlier levels. The article on the career of Fatty Arbuckle, for instance, is decidedly below par, although the subject is a good one in itself.

Can it be that the *Saturday Book* has passed its zenith? Has the death of its founder and editor, Leonard Russell, really finished it? We hope not. But every issue of the book contains a preface in which the writer expresses the coy and trembling hope that the new volume has not fallen below earlier standards. This time we must bluntly express our feeling that it has done so.

BRANSBY WILLIAMS—by himself—pp. 226 and index and photographs — *McGraw-Hill* — $3.50.

There must be many Canadians who remember Bransby Williams with deep affection, for he visited this country on more than one successful tour. Now, at the age of eighty-four, he has written his life, and it is a real actor's book—a welter of emotion, egotism, generosity, jokes that seem to have lost their point, descriptions of fantastic "triumphs" and cataclysmic "nights", occasions when the theatre roared, or wept, or burst into spontaneous cheers—all that hubbub of rich enthusiasm and facile drama which makes an actor and effectually prevents him from being a writer. As a piece of writing this is a bad, bad book but it is the life story of a dear, dear man.

Bransby Williams had more real masculinity in his little finger than any half-dozen Hollywood tough guys have in all their carcasses. He had charm, he had rich comedy, he could create a glorious atmosphere of romance and he could make an audience weep until the theatre was knee-deep in brine. His Dickens' sketches were superb; if you do not think so, there is a gramophone record

which provides the evidence. He was never a great actor of the first rank; he was a little too much an impersonator for that. But he had wonderful quality. This must be borne in mind while reading his book, for he writes as all actors do—this is a monologue, which needs acting out to bring it to life. But though it makes the literary critic blench, this is a book to make the theatre-fanatic rejoice, for it is a peep backward into an age which only a Bransby Williams can re-create.

B. E. N.

BOTTEGHE OSCURE XIII — pp. 466 — *Ambassador Books — $3.25.*

Published in Rome, this review presents work of an international group of writers in French, English and Italian. For several it is their very first publication. Others such as Conrad Aiken and Marya Zaturenska have long been well-known.

Though the variety in literary form is wide, the absolute soberness of the volume is just slightly depressing. Noteworthy are three letters of Dylan Thomas addressed to Marguerite Caetani, and the poems of Paul Valet and Julia Randall.

THIRTY AND THREE — by Hugh MacLennan — pp. 261 — *Macmillan — $3.75.*

These essays express the author's thoughts and feelings about "all manner of things that fascinate and delight him" but which must be left out of his novels. Though the titles often do not betray their real subjects, the diversity of topics is great: Oxford and Ottawa, Canadian April and Midsummer, Hemingway and Homer.

Mr. MacLennan is temperamentally suited to the "short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life" which presupposes a keen eye, a well-stocked soul, a sense of humor and a personal style. His essays reflect the tastes and views of a civilized mind.

M. A. H.

© *Karsh*

HUGH MACLENNAN: Pleasing diversity.

Caps off!

It takes cool control to become tops in hockey . . . just as it takes the famous "cool control" brewing to give Dow Ale its superb flavour, making this the most satisfactory Ale your money can buy.

Dow

'COOL CONTROL'

BREWED

DCM-77

ESTABLISHED 1878

MEDLAND AND SON

INSURANCE

371 BAY STREET EMpire 4-3332

TORONTO 1

FREE
YOURS IS READY!
SEND TODAY
1955 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK
PLAN YOUR GARDEN NOW!
Great things are happening in Nature's laboratory. Results of the plant breeders skill now fulfil practically every desire of the garden enthusiast, and our big new Seed and Nursery Book is packed cover to cover with information of absorbing interest to bring you the loveliest garden ever. 164 pages, 20 full pages in Nature's own colors, filled with information on scores of new specialties and introductions, all the old favorites too, almost 2000 subjects of the finest and best Flowers, Vegetables, Shrubs, Seeds, Plants, Nursery Stock, Bulbs, new garden chemicals, and garden accessories. SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY TO-DAY. 43W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

20th Century-Fox

GEORGE RAFT and Ginger Rogers in the Nunnally Johnson film, Black Widow.

Films

Sudden Death

By Mary Lowrey Ross

BLACK WIDOW is a murder mystery, but there is very little mystification about it. Anyone who knows his entomology will recognize the killer at once; and with this angle taken care of there isn't much to do except sit back and watch the predicament of Van Heflin and the wardrobe displayed by Ginger Rogers. Ginger's clothes, all wonderful draperies, diagonal lines and profile hats, turned out to be much the more interesting study.

Van Heflin is cast here as a successful Broadway producer who has the bad luck to discover a pretty house-guest (Peggy Ann Garner) hanging in his bathroom. His guest, it seems, had been invited to use, but not share, the producer's apartment during the absence of his wife (Gene Tierney). The protégée is a literary girl, who longs to write and has a taste for Conrad, Faulkner and Hemingway. Unfortunately, she also has a taste for blackmail and for the kind of society that makes blackmail rather than letters a paying avocation. But she crowds her luck and ends up hanging from the shower rod, leaving her host to provide the explanation.

Ginger Rogers's role, as the celebrated actress who gets the producer into most of his subsequent difficulties, calls for a considerable display of temper and temperament. She provides them competently enough, but since she is one of the screen's most effective clothes-horses, her producer has played up her modelling talent so emphatically that nothing she does seems as important as anything she wears. By contrast, poor Gene Tierney, cast as the producer's loyal wife, is made to look as though she were thriftily using up a pregnancy wardrobe. George Raft, who played a criminal in his last film, is cast as a detective here, and switches sides without a betraying flicker. The role of the famous actress's anonymous husband is taken by Reginald Gardiner, who used to be a lot more interesting to watch when he was imitating wallpaper.

Nunnally Johnson, who wrote, produced and directed *Black Widow* introduces some interesting flashback variations in the final sequence, but otherwise seems satisfied to keep his film smooth, handsome and predictable.

Human Desire also deals with death by violence, though on a slightly less worldly social level. The film derives from a novel by Emile Zola and belongs to the category for which Samuel Goldwyn once coined the invaluable word sorbid. Its heroine, Vickie (Gloria Grahame) is an amoral tramp married to a jealous and unsuccessful railroad employee (Broderick Crawford). When the husband stabs Vickie's elderly admirer, she consoles herself with a sympathetic train engineer (Glenn Ford) and the trio continues to drift, circle and collide until Vickie wearies of the shillyshallying and proposes that

her new admirer murder her husband. In a spasm of moral rectitude, he finally rejects her and Vickie runs away, is overtaken by her jealous mate and choked to death in a railway compartment. The picture is classified as adult entertainment, but can hardly be recommended to any adult in search of a light evening's diversion. It has, however, a certain sombre power and at moments the monotonous thrust and drive of a diesel engine.

This is not perhaps surprising, since Fritz Lang, who directed *Human Desire* seems almost as much concerned with the mechanics of diesel engines as he is with the motivations of his shabby trio. Director Lang may have intended to point some symbolism here; or he may simply have felt that the inner mechanism of a train engine was on the whole more complex and interesting than the inner life of his characters.

Modern Times has been returned to the screen and it is interesting to see how wonderfully the Chaplin genius survives, in this twenty-year-old film, the advances of sound technique, Cinemascope, Technicolor, and Chaplin's own preoccupation with social philosophy. The preoccupation is already in evidence here but it doesn't develop, as it did later, to the point where the comedian is swallowed up by the social commentator. Charlie could still shift sides, with the antic celerity that was the greater part of his gift, now spiritedly fighting the brutal police, now settling happily in his richly furnished cell while the police feed him tea and buns. He was a joyful anarchist in *Modern Times*, and his anarchy had only begun to stiffen into a social philosophy. It is the last of the great Chaplin comedies; and though it isn't as memorable as some that went before it, there has been nothing comparable to it since.

20th Century-Fox

VAN HEFLIN: Murder in his bathroom?

only Sunbeam

SHAVEMASTER

has the big SMOOTH single head and Powerful 16 BAR ARMATURE REAL motor

that's why it Shaves CLOSER and FASTER than any other method — wet or dry

5 YEAR FREE SERVICE Guarantee

Sunbeam Shavemaster is the Only shaver with a REAL motor which has a powerful brush type, series wound, 16 bar armature, and exclusive long-lasting Nylon crank-shaft drive mechanism. Because of these and other superior engineering features, and workmanship Sunbeam offers this Shavemaster with a FIVE YEAR FREE service guarantee. This Sunbeam FIVE YEAR guarantee includes Free Service on all mechanical and electrical parts of the Shavemaster including the motor. It includes all parts and labor with the exception of the Comb and Cutter, the Cord, or damage caused by misuse.

The purchase time of all Shavemasters can be determined by their serial numbers.

Sunbeam CORPORATION (CANADA) LIMITED
321 Weston Road, Toronto 9, Ontario

Give Sunbeam and you give the finest

FIND OUT for yourself how Shavemaster can give you a SMOOTHER, more comfortable, faster and closer shave than any other method—wet or dry. Prove Sunbeam Shavemaster right in your home. Ask your dealer about the 10 DAY HOME TRIAL OFFER. Take the new Sunbeam Shavemaster home. If, within 10 days you don't agree you have had the smoothest, closest and fastest shaves you have ever known, return the Shavemaster and your money will be refunded. The big SMOOTH continuous-round shaving head is screened with a network of holes that are closer together than the whiskers on your face—not a whisker can escape. The Shavemaster head has more shaving edges than any other electric shaver made. The lightning-fast single cutter makes over 24 million shaving actions per minute. Whether your beard is tough or your skin tender, Shavemaster gives a SMOOTH, clean shave every time—in less time. See your Sunbeam dealer.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LIMITED, TORONTO 9

Serve
PEEK FREAN'S
TWIGLETS
WHEN
ENTERTAINING
Put swank in your party. Twiglets lend a London flavour when you serve refreshments. And these long, thin "twigs" which have a zestful taste are appetizing as well as novel.
Peek Frean's TWIGLETS
Mr. Peek & Mr. Frean
MADE BY
PEEK FREAN'S
MAKERS OF
Famous ENGLISH Biscuits
614

"TUBULAR" Coin Wrappers are worth their weight in gold . . . they prevent money-counting mistakes . . . wrap coins neatly . . . save time and trouble. Write for samples.
NATIONAL PAPER GOODS
HAMILTON LIMITED ONTARIO
Halifax • Montreal • Toronto • Winnipeg • Vancouver

Photopress

LORD NUFFIELD (right) talking with Sir Kingsley Wood, British Air Minister in 1939. Earlier, he was infuriated by the Ministry's production methods.

Slide Rule: Chapter's End and a Fresh Start

By NEVIL SHUTE: PART IX

OVER A WISER MAN than I might have foreseen a vast increase in capital requirements looking forward from the year 1931, but I doubt it. I doubt if in 1934 when we went to the public for a hundred thousand pounds anybody could have foreseen that by 1954 a capital of ten million pounds would be required for any company that hoped to manufacture civil aircraft. All we knew in 1934 was that the capital requirements of a company in the aircraft business were rising very quickly, and that the only safe course was to gather in as much capital as we could get hold of.

Without fresh capital the company would fail, the money that had been put into it would be lost, and every one employed in it would be thrown out of work. To me it was unthinkable that this should be allowed to happen. I do not think that the loss of the shareholders' money, regarded as money, worried me very much, and certainly the loss of my own money didn't worry me at all, for I had long written it off in my mind. I felt personally responsible for having got the shareholders into Airspeed and I should have felt it keenly as a personal disgrace if they had lost their money. The greater responsibility, however, was to the men working in the shop. We had nearly four hundred men and women employed in the company by that time, and in 1934 unemployment was still bad in England.

The public issue of shares in Airspeed (1934) Ltd. took place in July, 1934, and was a great success. Applications for shares from the public were double those offered, a result due perhaps to the fact that the new Envoy happened to appear in public for the first time about the time of the issue, and created a very good impression. Tiltman had made his usual magnificent design job of this machine; even today, twenty years later, the machine looks a modern and a beautiful aeroplane. The first machine had Wolseley engines which were small and smooth-running and very quiet with geared-down propellers, and we had very few teething troubles to impede us.

The average shareholding in the new company was seventy-two pounds, a fact which gave me secretly a great deal of satisfaction. So small an average investment seemed to indicate that a great number of people were having a little flutter in Airspeed; we still had gambling money for the most part in the company and not serious investment. This was a great comfort, for in spite of the new capital the company was by no means secure. The buyers of our aeroplanes were no more solvent than they had been. Operators who had real money to spend still went to de Havillands for their aircraft; there was a tendency for us to get as customers the many operators who were too unfinancial for our more powerful competitors to bother about. Yet we were making progress to a better class of business every day.

With our new capital we at once put in

hand yet another extension to the factory, and for the first time we were able to buy a few modern machine tools; hitherto most of our machining work had been done by contract with other firms. I started an aeronautical college, a three years' course for a premium of 250 guineas, which attracted a good many young men.

In January, 1935, Airspeed, Ltd. signed an agreement with Fokker and his company by which we took the manufacturing licence for the Douglas DC-2 and a number of Fokker types; Mr. Fokker was to be consultant to the company for seven years. In connection with this we made another public issue of shares for about another hundred thousand pounds. This issue was oversubscribed though not so much as the first one; the City was justifiably wary of a company that came back for more capital before showing profits made upon the first lot.

By the beginning of 1936 an order for seven Envoys had been received from the South African State Railways. It reflected the condition of the world at that time that these were civil aeroplanes for use on an airline, but they were to be readily convertible to military purposes. Bomb racks and release gear were to be provided, a mounting for a forward firing gun, and the roof of the lavatory was detachable and replaceable by another roof which carried a gun turret. Apart from this and one or two other orders, we had taken sub-contract work from other aircraft companies to the value of about fifty thousand pounds, so that we had orders in hand totalling about ninety thousand pounds though no Air Ministry orders for machines of our own design had yet come our way.

By the end of March the orders in hand totalled £117,000 and the employees had risen to nearly six hundred. There were still no direct orders from the Air Ministry, though verbal assurances had been given to us by officials that our factory would be kept full of work for at least three years to come. By this time the proposal to convert the Envoy to a twin-engined military training aircraft, later to become known as the Airspeed Oxford, was well advanced, and the same officials were talking glibly of an initial order of a hundred of these machines, with a total requirement of four hundred.

In July, 1936, the Spanish Civil War broke out, and by August agents for one side or the other were buying up every civil aeroplane that would fly. We made a bulk sale of practically the whole of our stock of unsold Couriers and Envoys to one British aeroplane sales organization and heard no more of them.

By that time we had managed to get the whole of our aeroplane production onto Wolseley engines. This engine was a radial engine of about 250 horsepower, modern in design and with a geared pro-

"MY DAUGHTER PUT IT UP WHEN SHE BECAME ENGAGED. THE NEW LABATT IPA LABEL IS HER WAY OF SAYING SHE'S GOT HERSELF A MAN"

John Labatt II brought the secret of IPA back to London in 1864. Winner of more awards than any other ale, it is famous as a MAN'S drink.

Next time you see the IPA label, you know it for a fact . . . there's a *man* about, with a taste for a truly *man's* ale. A zestful and mellow ale . . . an ale with hearty old-time flavour . . . an ale with a fine masculine tang. If you've a *man's* taste in ales, you'll enjoy Labatt's IPA. Have an IPA soon.

1715

Always in Good Taste

Martell

Cognac Brandy

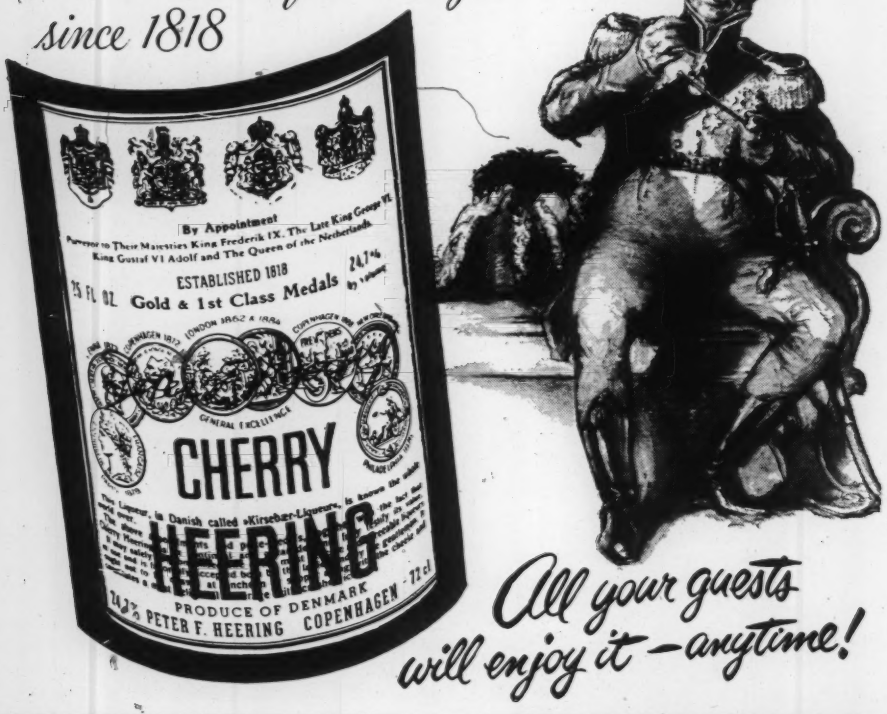
Make friends with Martell

Imported in bottle from Cognac, France

M54-1M

Cherry Heering

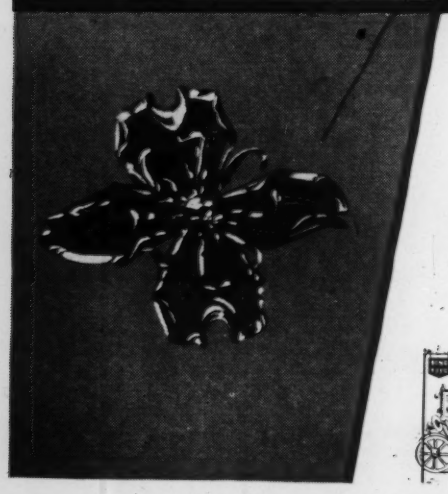
Denmark's liqueur delight since 1818


By Appointment
Purveyor to Their Majesties King Frederik IX, The Late King George VI, King Gustaf VI Adolf and The Queen of the Netherlands
ESTABLISHED 1818
25 FL OZ Gold & 1st Class Medals 24.7%
CHERRY
HEERING
PRODUCE OF DENMARK
24.7% PETER F. HEERING COPENHAGEN 72 cl

All your guests will enjoy it — anytime!

GLAMOUR AND BEAUTY FOR CHRISTMAS

Ribbon and Black Lace



Bond-Boyd have captured a touch of fantasy in creating the most unusual costume jewellery effects ever seen. And of course Bond-Boyd means a Sterling Silver original... a treasure forever!

Sterling Silver originals by

BOND-BOYD
AND CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

peller, and a very considerable technical advance on any other British engine in its power range. It was manufactured by the well-known Nuffield motor car organization who had devoted much effort to its development. They did not, of course, make aeroplanes so that the use of this engine freed us from our previous trouble of buying engines from our competitors, while in size it suited all the production, present and future, that we had in hand. It was therefore a tremendous blow to Airspeed when, in September, 1936, Lord Nuffield stopped production of this engine without notice.

The circumstances that led to the abandoning of this fine little engine deserve record. At that time Britain was at peace but was rearming in preparation for war. The Government were having a rough time from the Opposition over the cost of this rearmament; to placate the country over the rising taxation the Government pronounced that armament manufacturers would be strictly controlled from making excessive profits.

This policy decision, when filtered through the ignorant and overcautious high officials at the Air Ministry, arrived at the manufacturer in this form. For any given number of machines it was proposed to order, the manufacturer was required to quote a fixed price for the contract. A document called an Instruction to Proceed, or I.T.P. for short, was then sent to him. This document said, in effect, that he might start work and would be paid something someday, when the Government accountants had had time to investigate his business. His quoted fixed price would be taken as a maximum, more than which he could not be paid; he would probably be paid a good deal less. Government accountants were to have full access to all the costs of his business and would make their own estimate of his overheads properly chargeable to the contract, and would then announce the price which they would pay.

The aircraft industry, being dependent for its existence upon government orders, had no option but to accept contracts on these lines, while commencing corporate negotiations to eliminate the initial inequities and absurdities of the standard I.T.P. document. Not so the motor car manufacturers. After a good deal of negotiation by Lord Nuffield's aero engine sales manager, his company received an invitation to tender for two hundred engines for installation in machines that it was proposed to order from us. I do not think that even his worst enemy could ever accuse Lord Nuffield of attempting to swindle the British public. The price that they quoted on a basis of pounds per horsepower was much lower than the price we were then paying for competing engines. The Air Ministry responded by sending them an I.T.P.

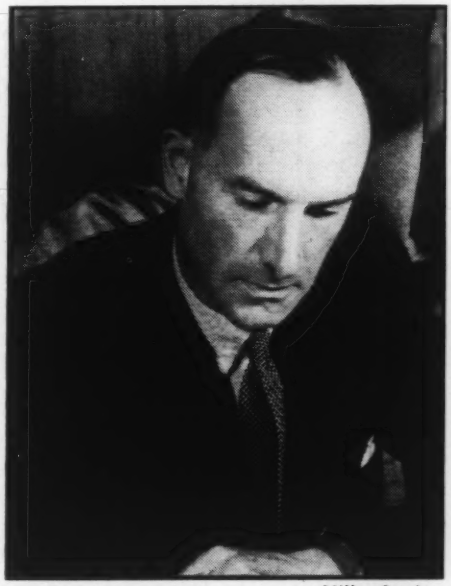
Lord Nuffield received this document

and spent a morning studying it with Mr. Boden, his only co-director at that time. They read it carefully and noted all the provisions; neither of them had seen or heard of anything like it before. If they were to submit their vast business to this sort of an investigation it would mean a wholesale reorientation of their offices.

They sent the I.T.P. back to the Air Ministry, rejected, and closed down the aero engine side of their concern.

We had not long to grieve over the engine changes that were forced on us, because in October, 1936, the company received an I.T.P. for 136 Envoy trainers from the Air Ministry, the type that was to become known later as the Airspeed Oxford and was to become the standard twin-engined training aircraft of the British Commonwealth during the war.

With orders in hand which would keep the company busy for years ahead and which must show a profit, even though a small one, I now began to feel less personal responsibility to the shareholders. It no longer seemed necessary to abandon every personal interest to the company, and for recreation in the evenings I began to write again. It was five years since I had touched my typewriter except to write a business letter; now I got it out and gave it a new ribbon and began to write another book which was to be published later under the title of *Ruined City* in England and *Kindling* in the United States. It was a relief to turn to something that would take my mind off Airspeed and its troubles, for by that time I was often at variance with the other members of the Board.



Miller Services

CAPT. GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND

It was a relief, also, to turn a little to domestic life. Since our marriage, Airspeed had absorbed the whole of my energies. There had been periods when we had been acutely short of money as the salaries remained unpaid. We had two daughters by that time aged five and two

"DON'T DRINK THAT, ELLWOOD! HERE'S THE NEW LABATT PILSENER LABEL"

Tested by brewmasters from seven other breweries, at Mr. Hugh F. Labatt's request, Pilsener won enthusiastic praise . . . a light, dry, true Pilsener Beer!

Your first cool bottle of Pilsener proves it . . . nothing slakes thirst so enjoyably, so effectively as Labatt's Pilsener! Introduce *your* thirst to that authentic Pilsener flavour—lighter than ale, drier than lager. *Refreshing!* All the pleasures of Pilsener are waiting . . treat yourself to a Pilsener soon.

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND
WEST INDIES CRUISES

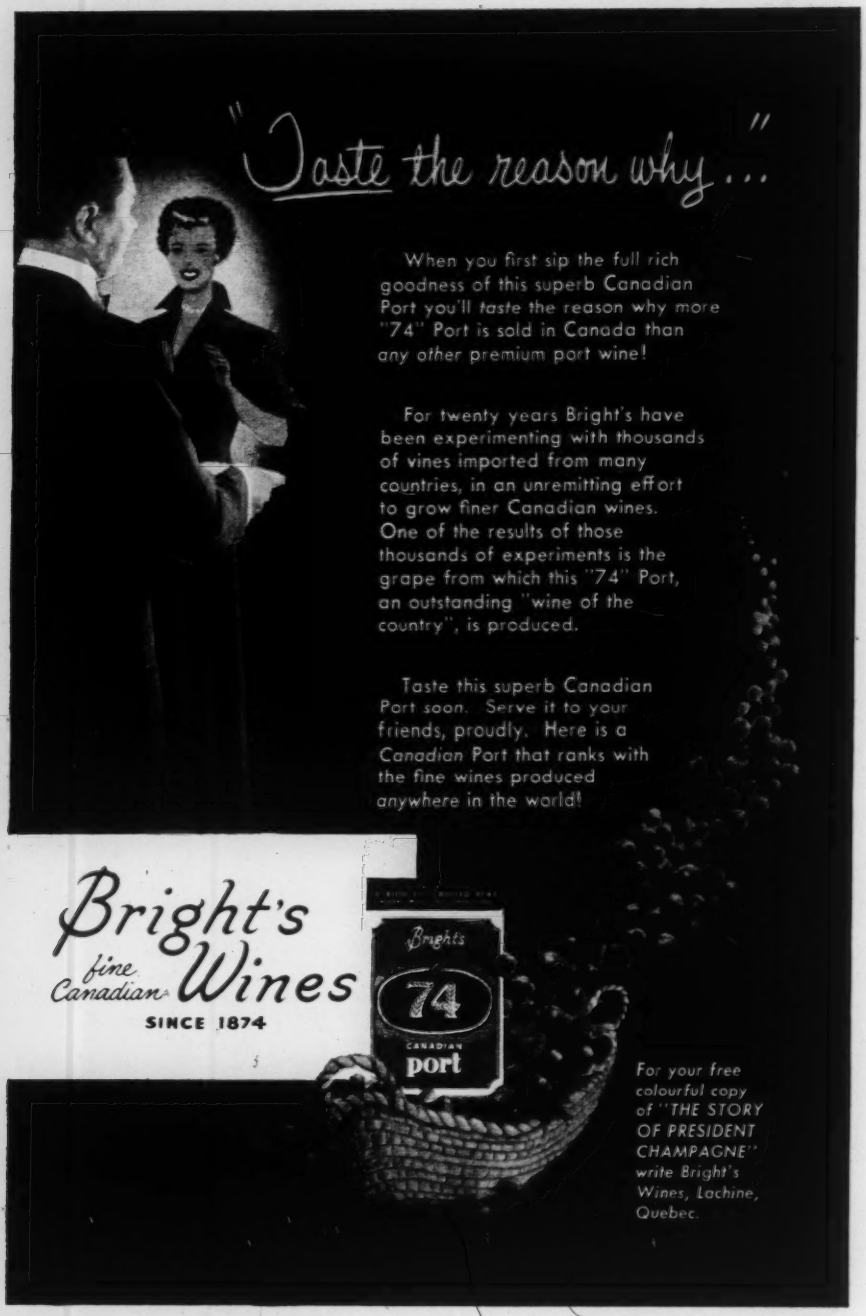
8 ports of call in West Indies and South America. Every shipboard luxury including swimming pools, air-conditioning, spacious sports deck.

3 CRUISES FROM NEW YORK

JAN. 20th—20-day cruise.	From $495.
FEB. 11th—19-day cruise.	From $475.
MAR. 4th—20-day cruise.	From $495.

Full information on itineraries from your travel agent or any Canadian Pacific Office.

Canadian Pacific


"Taste the reason why..."
When you first sip the full rich goodness of this superb Canadian Port you'll *taste* the reason why more "74" Port is sold in Canada than *any other* premium port wine!
For twenty years Bright's have been experimenting with thousands of vines imported from many countries, in an unremitting effort to grow finer Canadian wines. One of the results of those thousands of experiments is the grape from which this "74" Port, an outstanding "wine of the country", is produced.
Taste this superb Canadian Port soon. Serve it to your friends, proudly. Here is a Canadian Port that ranks with the fine wines produced anywhere in the world!
Bright's fine Canadian Wines
SINCE 1874
Bright's
74
CANADIAN
port
For your free colourful copy of "THE STORY OF PRESIDENT CHAMPAGNE" write Bright's Wines, Lachine, Quebec.

Give him a Stetson gift certificate
The lucky man who gets one simply stops in at the Stetson Dealer who issued it and selects his hat. • If he's out of town give him a Stetson National Gift Certificate, redeemable at *any* Stetson dealer's. • Your dealer has both certificates complete with handsome miniature hats and gift boxes from $8.95 up.
STETSON HATS

and just becoming interesting; I had had little time to get to know them. Not only personal credit must be thrown into the pool by any managing director who dares to start a company like Airspeed, Ltd.; domestic life must be thrown in as well.

In March, 1937, we were honoured by an order for an Airspeed Envoy for the King's Flight, for the personal use of His Majesty and the Royal Family. This was the largest aeroplane that the King's Flight had acquired to that date, and we made a special effort over the finish of the aircraft, as might be supposed.

From that time onwards, I think I began to lose interest in the company that I had brought into being. Civil work was coming to an end and all new design projects were of a military nature. Personally I could not pump up a great deal of enthusiasm for the military work that came our way, and with the approach of war and the conservative policy of our Board no new adventures were possible. Ahead of us stretched an endless vista of producing Airspeed Oxfords, and in fact the company was to go on producing Oxfords to the limits of its capacity for the next eight years. From this production there was not even the incentive of profit, for essentially the I.T.P. system boiled down to work upon a cost-plus basis with a small margin of profit on whatever the costs happened to be. Ahead of the managing director of Airspeed, Ltd. stretched an unknown number of years to be spent in restraining men from spending too much time in the lavatories in order that the aeroplanes might cost the taxpayer less, with the reflection that every hour so saved reduced the profit ultimately payable to the company.

From this state of affairs stemmed the personal disagreements that began to plague the company about this time.

In April, 1938, my Board decided to attempt to quell the disputes that were plaguing the company by getting rid of me, and in this they were probably quite right. I would divide the senior executives of the engineering world into two categories, the starters and the runners, the men with a creative instinct who can start a new venture and the men who can run it to make it show a profit. They are very seldom combined in the same person. In Airspeed the time for the starters was over and it was now for the runners to take over the company. I was a starter and useless as a runner; there was nothing now for me to start, and I was not unwilling to go after the first shock to my pride.

The settlement that the Board made with me was a generous one. While we all thought things over they sent me on indefinite leave till the conclusion of my contract with the company fifteen months ahead; when the final settlement was made it gave me enough money to keep myself for five or six years at my then stan-

dard of living. I found myself in the totally unaccustomed position in the summer of 1938 of having enough money to live on and no work to do. A holiday abroad to collect my thoughts seemed to be the first thing.

Ruined City, known in America as *Kindling,* had been delivered to Watt a few months previously; my American publishers had got very excited about it and had taken an option to buy the film rights for a stated sum within three months. In the Juras, only a few weeks after leaving Airspeed, I got news by cable that this option had been taken up and the film rights sold. My wife and I retired to a small café opposite the post office and read the cable through again, struggling to believe the written words. We had never been affluent, never had more than a pittance in the bank at any time. Now several thousand pounds had dropped into my bank account for doing what to me had been a relaxation from real work. Our security for five or six years had grown to ten. For ten years, if I chose, I could just sit in the sun drinking Pernod, and not bother about work. It seemed incredible, but it was all quite true.

In the month that I left the company an order for two hundred Oxfords was placed with de Havillands, so that we had the satisfaction of seeing our old friends and competitors pocketing their pride and building aeroplanes of our design while they prepared to wipe our eye again with the Mosquito, perhaps the most successful day bomber of the war. In turn, and later on, Airspeed was to build Mosquitoes. This close association with de Havillands was to lead in the end to an amalgamation. In all, 8,751 Oxfords were built by four companies, of which 4,961 were built by Airspeed. It was a good twin-engined trainer for its day, and most of the pilots for Bomber Command were trained upon the Oxford.

So ended a chapter of my life. I have never gone back to manufacturing and I shall probably not do so now, for that is a young man's game. Industry, which is the life of ordinary people who employ their civil servants and pay their politicians, is a game played to a hard code of rules; I am glad that I had twenty years of it as a young man, and I am equally glad that I have not had to spend my life in it till I was old. My gladness is tempered with regret, for once a man has spent his time in messing about with aeroplanes he can never forget their heartaches and their joys, nor is he likely to find another occupation that will satisfy him so well, even writing novels.

This is the last of nine excerpts from "Slide Rule: The Autobiography of an Engineer" by Nevil Shute, Copyright 1954 by Nevil Shute. Published by William Morrow and Company, Inc. and George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto.

"THAT'S THE NEW LABATT "50" LABEL
THE CLUB PRESIDENT HAD IT HOISTED
WHEN HE CELEBRATED HIS "HOLE IN ONE."

John Labatt III, challenged by his brother to brew an ale to celebrate his 50th Anniversary, produced a great favourite—'50'. A lighter, smoother ale.

'50' just naturally goes with celebration . . . its lighter, smoother flavour, its golden brightness and body all have a way of adding to the happy memories. Plan to have Labatt's Anniversary '50' on hand for your next Special Event! And why not make everyday thirst a cause for celebration! Have a '50' soon.

The swing is definitely to Labatt's

By Appointment Marmalade Manufacturers to the late King George VI
James Robertson & Sons (Preserve Manufacturers) Ltd.

from Scotland

FOR YOUR TABLE

Serve Robertson's Preserves today and see how *all* the family fall for them! For instance, have *you* tried delicious SILVER SHRED lemon jelly marmalade? You'll love its refreshingly different flavor . . . its delightful tang.

Robertson's
Silver Shred
Marmalade

Some more treats for your table!
GOLDEN SHRED MARMALADE—GINGER MARMALADE—Scotch Marmalade—Blackcurrant Jam—Redcurrant Jelly—Wild Bramble Jelly
Made and packed in Scotland

SUBSCRIPTION
BLANK

Saturday Night
73 RICHMOND STREET WEST,
TORONTO

ONE YEAR $4.00
2 Years $6.00 3 Years $8.00

Please enter my subscription to SATURDAY NIGHT for
☐ 1 YEAR,
☐ 2 YEARS,
☐ 3 YEARS

Name

Address

Minority Report

Pilgrim's Protest

By the Earl of Cardigan

IT IS PROBABLY true to say that no government professes a more paternal care for its citizens than does Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom: that an Englishman can be driven to the ultimate depth of despair by the tyranny of any governmental body would seem—to one knowing the English love of justice and fair play—an absurd proposition. A considerable shock was therefore felt when, recently, British newspapers carried an account of the suicide of a certain Edward Pilgrim.

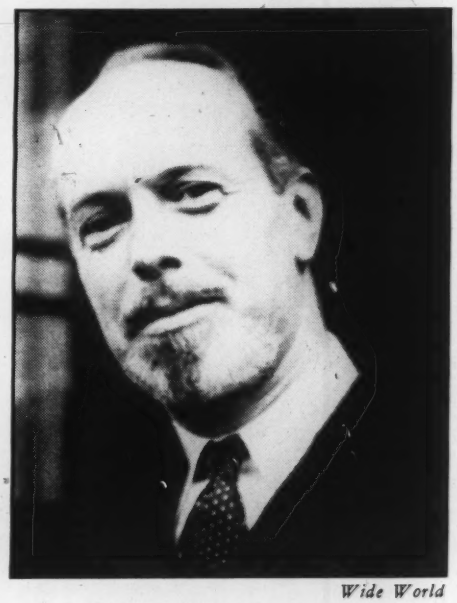
The facts at first seemed to be both simple and shocking. This unfortunate man had wished to acquire a plot of land which adjoined his house. Being comparatively poor, he had had to borrow heavily—mortgaging his house—to raise the $1,600 required. Hardly had he completed the deal when a Local Government body expropriated the land by compulsory purchase, giving him $190 for it. He was left with no land, and with a burdensome debt of $1,410.

Further investigation, however, presented rather a different picture. In the first place, had Mr. Pilgrim been wiser, he could have ascertained that the Local Government authority, in the interests of the community as a whole, was likely to expropriate this particular plot of land. He had paid too much when he bought it; but even so (had he but known it) he was not obliged to sell at the extremely low price offered: he could have appealed and, the circumstances being made known, could have obtained more adequate compensation. In short, had he not tried to transact his own business himself but gone to a competent lawyer, he could have had fair treatment from the United Kingdom government.

The tragic fact remains that Mr. Pilgrim is dead. He was evidently not a clever man, and perhaps he had not even tried to keep abreast of the increasingly complex system of government under which the modern Englishman lives. The whole thing was too difficult for him and, in despair, he killed himself.

He has left behind him, however, a question which still agitates the consciences of many. Can the government—or, if you will, "the system"—be held wholly blameless in a case of this sort? Is it not the duty of our rulers to see that their laws, regulations, statutory orders and so forth are such as can be comprehended by the ruled?

In my own judgment, the trouble (of which Mr. Pilgrim's case is merely one example among many) lies in the ever-widening gap, in any highly organized community, between the standpoint of the official class and that of the great, inarticulate mass of common citizens. Out of business hours, the civil servant and the laborer may speak approximately the same language; but for business purposes, they emphatically do not. If anyone



Wide World

CARDIGAN: What assurance?

doubts this, let him try asking the average workman whether he is content with his emoluments, or whether he seeks some increment. This is perfectly good "officialese"—the language in which all Acts of Parliament and Statutory Regulations are framed; but it simply is not the English of the ordinary man.

It is useless, therefore, for Officialdom to tell the citizen that he should read regulations, or even that he should call at his Local Government office and demand to have regulations explained to him. No man likes to be made to look a fool—and the man of limited education is aware that he does look a fool when he goes into a busy office; when some young clerk, trained to the modern jargon, recites to him something about "land scheduled under the relevant section of the Act", and when he has to admit that he "can't make neither head nor tail of it".

It is an unfortunate fact also that although, in our complex modern society, there are experts a plenty—solicitors, accountants, surveyors and so forth—to guide the citizen's transactions and watch over his interests, such experts are almost never employed by those who most need their services. It is the rich man and the educated man (who, at a pinch, could sort out most problems for himself) who in practice avails himself of professional advice. To some extent, it may be that the poor man balks at paying professional fees; but a much more potent factor is that it does not occur to him to hire the services of a white-collared expert whom he regards as his social superior.

The result is an extraordinary paradox. We live (God help us) in what has been called the Age of the Common Man, and probably three-quarters of all legislation is now designed to improve the lot of the common man—regarded always in the mass. There are safeguards here and precautionary clauses there, intended to ensure that the humblest citizen shall not suffer injustice; yet it seems that the individual common man is less able than ever before to assert himself against those in authority over him. In former times, he "knew his rights"—as the saying was: he had few rights, but he understood them. Now, in a society planned for his benefit, we see him baffled and lost.

It is easier to state the problem than to devise the remedy. Edward Pilgrim is dead. It is too late to explain to him that, if he had taken advice, he would not have found himself apparently the victim of official tyranny—that, with a fuller knowledge of the facts, he need never have despaired of the good will of his own government towards him. He has passed on to a place where even civil servants, so nearly ubiquitous, cannot pursue him with their explanatory pamphlets.

Pilgrim's protest remains. Can we assure ourselves—and if so, by what means—that such a tragedy will not occur again?

•

Song Without Tears

Do you shed tears for the dead
  When you do read them?
And is it just that being read
  They do not need them?

Each time they say, "I must die!"
  Do you think, "so he has"?
No, it isn't the dead at all
  Who must die, alas!

But we, who are still quite warm,
  Nor yet "immortal",
Who repeat what the others said
  When they were mortal.

LOUIS DUDEK

Saturday Night

ELECTRICAL GIFTS

Every Christmas the problem is . . . "What can I give that's lastingly useful . . .?" Let your Toronto Hydro Shop solve it for you this year! Here you'll find a wonderful display of the most modern and attractive electric home appliances in a wide range of prices — just a few useful suggestions are illustrated here — these and many other are on display to make your gift buying easy. You needn't spend hours puzzling over what to give *this* Christmas . . . come along and have a leisurely look round the comfortable bright, spacious showroom . . . there's something to delight everyone and at a price to suit your budget. Make this Christmas an "electrically" happy one for your friends and relatives!

TORONTO HYDRO SHOP

14 CARLTON STREET, TORONTO

EM. 3-2261

HOURS 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. — Monday to Friday — Closed Saturday

Purchasers

and

Distributors

of

Government

and

Corporation

Securities

•

A. E. Ames & Co.

Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA CALGARY NEW YORK
LONDON, ENG.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1528 has been issued authorizing the Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

SPECIALISTS IN FINDING
EXECUTIVES AND SALESMEN
FOR INDUSTRY
★
330 BAY ST.
TORONTO
EM. 6-1068
EXECUTIVE
SELECTION
CONSULTANTS

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

SPLIT MANY YEARS back among a number of British curators, the large two-move section of the famous Alain White collection on Pinning and Unpinning, is in charge of H. R. Neale of Retford in Nottingham. This came about when he met C. S. Kipping, problem editor of *Chess*, at the 1936 Nottingham Congress.

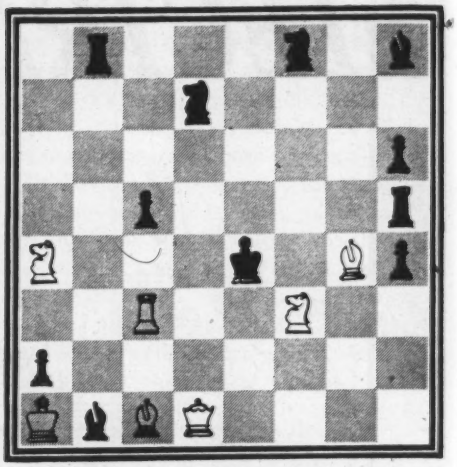
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 94.

Key-move 1.P-Kt4, threatening 2.Kt-B7 mate. If RPxP e.p.; 2.Q-R5 mate. If BPxP e.p.; 2.Q-B5 mate. If P-K6; 2.Q-Q5 mate. If P-B6; 2.Q-K2 mate. If B-K6; 2.Kt-B3 mate.

With four unpins of the Queen by black Pawns.

PROBLEM NO. 95, by L. T. Baranowski.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two.

•

All in Play

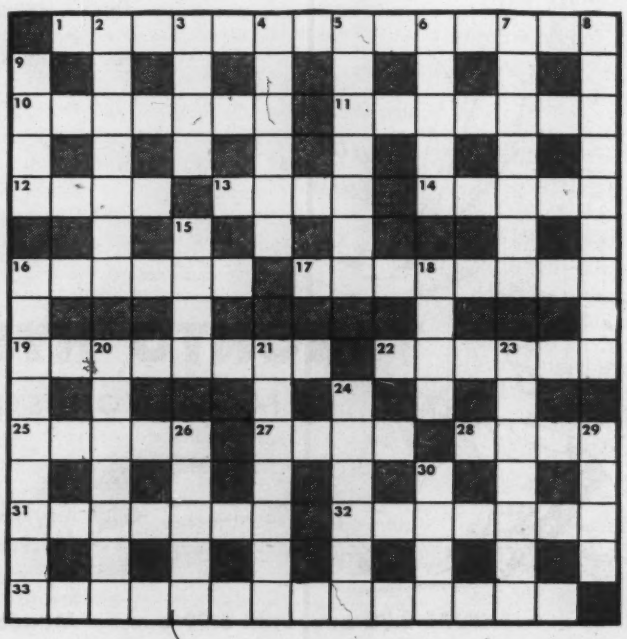
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Bewildered shady type man at a play on Broadway. (3,3,8)
10. University actress? (7)
11. Macduff's hand was the instrument of Macbeth's. (7)
12. "How . . . . sweet music is When time is broke and no proportion kept". (Richard II) (4)
13. Until he spoke, Chaplin was true to it. (4)
14. In view on stage. (5)
16. Ha! Meal of blood! (6)
17. Did Duse pose in another guise to become this? (8)
19. An order for the gods? If a theatre charity, tear it out and cut it up. (8)
22. Sound the hurdy-gurdy repeats on the street? (6)
25. He's sometimes a bit more than Hollywood can take. (5)
27. Water polo? (4)
28. These kind of houses refuse admission on Broadway. (4)
31. But it's not a moving-picture made by actors. (7)
32. Theatrical company that certainly has a change of 14. (7)
33. The book that became a trial to stage? (3,5,6)

DOWN

2. One is to somewhere, when 32. (2,5)
3. Name a last word. (4)
4. Slayed by hold-ups? (6)
5. Were they the first to doodle? (7)
6. You can't stomach those on foot! (5)
7. In a sense they're trying people. (7)
8. "And all our .....s have lighted fools The way to dusty death". (9)
9. On stage one does in them. (4)
15. The 30s usually do this up on stage as well. (4)
16. Does he take a steaming drink about ten? (9)
18. A steady character may sometimes hear the call of the wild ones. (4)
20. Placed in the centre of tea tables. (7)
21. This Ondine could be mistaken for a Millionairess. (7)
23. All about AGVA! (7)
24. Seat on stage in "Midsummer Night's Dream"? (6)
26. Where Androcles found his good deed paid off. (5)
29. "Can-Can" needs at least two! (4)
30. Noel showed this crazy nut under fifty a new quadrille. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. The real McCoy
9. Conqueror
10. Laura
11. Avail
12. Abasement
13. Overtakes
14. Star
16. Iran
18. Encounter
23. Imitation
24. Wrist
25. Lutes
26. Re-entrant
27. Salesmanship

DOWN

1. Tonnage
2. Equality
3. Earmark
4. Lariats
5. Calves
6. Opulent
7. Octavo
8. Tartar
15. Outwatch
16. Icicle
17. Arietta
18. Epigram
19. Concern
20. Tri-lamp
21. Rotate
22. Parsee

(343)

Business

Sharp Drop in Farm Income Affects National Economy

By G. M. SHORT

IN VIEW OF continued contradictory statements on the state of Canada's economic health — some over-optimistic and others unduly pessimistic — the writer has made for SATURDAY NIGHT a fresh examination of the national economy. The results are not quite so favorable as those shown in a similar diagnosis about six months ago and they reveal such contrasts in sectional conditions as probably have never been known before in this country.

A quarter of the productive and trading areas of Canada is now classified as Good (equal in general business activity to that of a year ago); half of the economic system as Fair (in a slightly worse state than at this time in 1953); and the remaining quarter of the country as Poor (in the most weakened condition in several years).

The section of Canada diagnosed as Good constitutes mainly the districts in which natural resource development is still underway; most lumbering areas, notably those in British Columbia, and where pulp and paper mills are of major importance; practically all mineral producing regions; and numerous localities from which the nation's largest supplies of consumers' goods are drawn. This section also includes a few agricultural districts that had good crops this year, and some that are actually benefiting from the heavy damage to grains in Western and Eastern Canada. The entire section might be as large (one-third) as that of the previous diagnosis about six months ago if a recent and almost general improvement in the textile industries could be regarded as permanent, and if strikes and foreign competition had not seriously affected many industries manufacturing durable goods.

The greater part of the country classified as Fair takes in the best agricultural districts; many industrial points where improved managerial and technical methods have overcome the worst effects they felt from the recession of the past year, as well as Western areas in which new industries have sprung up to process recently discovered mineral resources and whose activities have softened the blow of severe crop damage; and of some lead-zinc mining localities that have revived as the result of better prices for their products.

The Poor section has been enlarged in the past six months from nearly a fifth to a quarter of the entire economic system, mainly because of the extensive crop damage this year. The wretched harvest results in the Prairie Provinces seem to have overshadowed damage in other parts of the country, notably that to the peach orchards of British Columbia, to forage and grain crops of Eastern Canada, as well as to the Annapolis Valley apple orchards. Moreover, late canning crops and roots in Eastern Canada have been well below normal.

It should be noted that most of these are cash crops, that is, those that the growers depend upon for a good part of their current expenses, taxes, groceries and clothing, for example. Heavy losses in yields are not the only factors to take into account; all of these crops also suffered greatly in quality. This is true particularly in both the forage and grain crops.

Now it should be emphasized that heavy losses in quantity and quality follow a worsening of the agricultural position over the past three years as a result of an almost steady decline in farm prices and a constant rise in farm costs. Accordingly, farm purchasing power has fallen and is now about a third below that of 1951 and at the lowest level in the past seven years.

The view is held in some circles that the poor grain crops in the West will work to the benefit of the growers there, but this should be qualified by the fact that the growers sold quite a substantial portion of their high-grade grains from the crops of 1953 and preceding years to private interests and therefore have no claims upon it even if, as is reasonably expected, good quality wheat should be in better demand than in the past year.

The total national income account for the current year is likely to show, when complete official records are available some months hence, a decline of nearly 10 per cent from that of last year. This tentative estimate allows not only for the big loss in farm income, but also for losses in domestic and foreign trade, and industrial output and wages, only partly offset by substantial gains in the income resulting from the greater activity in forestry and mining.

CP

HURRICANE EDNA ruined Nova Scotia's $4 million bumper apple crop.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Founded in 1817

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1954

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers		$ 289,341,271
Cheques and other items in transit, net		126,050,278
Government of Canada and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		952,522,945
Other securities, not exceeding market value		217,883,918
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under the National Housing Act, 1954		10,880,652
Call Loans		97,377,026
		$1,694,056,090
Commercial and other loans		794,891,286
Bank Premises		24,089,539
Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra		33,693,263
Other Assets		1,778,061
		$2,548,508,239

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$2,365,669,857
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit		33,693,263
Other Liabilities		14,747,968
Capital authorized — 5,000,000 shares of $10 each	$50,000,000	
Capital paid-up — 4,391,718 shares — issued and fully paid	$43,917,180	
Payments received in advance of call dates on account of 6,721 shares not yet issued	10,732	
	$43,927,912	
Rest Account	87,855,824	
Undivided Profits	2,613,415	$ 134,397,151
		$2,548,508,239

NOTE:

The rest account has been increased during the year by the transfer of $12,000,000 from contingency reserves after provision for income taxes to the extent applicable, and by $15,855,824 received as premium on capital stock subscriptions.

Completion of the present stock issue will result in paid-up capital of $45,000,000 and rest account of $90,000,000.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Profits for the year ended October 31st, 1954, after making provision of $1,422,770 for depreciation of bank premises, furniture and equipment and transfers to contingency reserves, out of which full provision for diminution in the value of investments and loans has been made	$ 14,269,274
Provision for Income Taxes on these Profits	6,925,000
Leaving Net Profits of	$ 7,344,274
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive by way of dividends	5,436,395
Net additions for the year	$ 1,907,879
Undivided Profits at October 31st, 1953	705,536
Undivided Profits at October 31st, 1954	$ 2,613,415

GORDON R. BALL, *President* ARTHUR C. JENSEN, *General Manager*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary President
HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND

Chairman of the Board
B. C. GARDNER, M.C.

President
GORDON R. BALL

Vice-Presidents
CHARLES F. SISE
LOUIS L. LANG
JOHN A. MacAULAY, Q.C.

MAJ.-GEN. THE HON. S. C. MEWBURN, C.M.G.
ROSS H. McMASTER
NORMAN J. DAWES
L. J. BELNAP
G. BLAIR GORDON
THE HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING, P.C.
ROBERT A. LAIDLAW
R. G. IVEY, Q.C.
J. V. R. PORTEOUS
C. G. HEWARD Q.C.
G. E. BARBOUR
R. C. BERKINSHAW, C.B.E.
HENRY G. BIRKS
THE HON. CHARLES J. BURCHELL, P.C., Q.C.
R. E. STAVERT
GEORGE W. BOURKE
NOAH A. TIMMINS, JR.
WILLIAM A. MATHER
COL. THE HON. CLARENCE WALLACE, C.B.E.
HARTLAND deM. MOLSON, O.B.E.
H. GREVILLE SMITH, C.B.E.
R. E. POWELL
ROBERT J. DINNING
HAROLD S. FOLEY
HUGH G. HILTON
MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C.

General Manager
ARTHUR C. JENSEN

The BANK OF MONTREAL spans Canada with 626 branches; it has offices of its own in London, New York and San Francisco, and a special representative in Chicago.

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

Canada's First Bank... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

Who's Who in Business

Wider Horizons

By John Irwin

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS ago in the Royal and Ancient Burgh of Peebles, a 15-year-old boy, whose only ambition was to be a banker, ran from school to the local branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland "to seize the job of apprentice, at the salary of £10 a year, before someone beat me to it". Thus did James Muir start the career which led to the presidency of the Royal Bank of Canada.

After three years banking in Scotland, he yearned for broader experience and found employment in London with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and this opened his eyes to still wider horizons. He eventually did not choose the east, however, and instead of going to the Orient for the Chartered Bank, volunteered for service with the Royal Bank of Canada. He arrived here in February, 1912. Despite his experience, he willingly started at the bottom again, becoming junior clerk in the Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, branch. What he had learned, however, gave him a running start. He progressed steadily through every position the Bank offered, and was appointed President in 1949.

©Karsh

JAMES MUIR

Built along athletic lines, he is a robust, energetic man nearly six feet tall and carries his 185 lb. as lightly as a former boxer and football player should. His business life centres in a spacious office in Montreal which is furnished quietly, with comfortable chairs. On the walls hang paintings of Canadian scenes by Canadian artists. It is part of his business, as executive head of Canada's largest bank and director of some of the world's great concerns, to travel a lot. In the last four years he has clocked an estimated 1,200 flying hours, attending board meetings in New York, London, Edinburgh and Paris and conferences in Antwerp, Chicago, on the West Coast and in our Maritimes.

He has many interests aside from his job. He is enthusiastic about community good work, such as the promotion of health, education and welfare, and is a governor of several hospitals. He is also a governor of Lower Canada College and for two years was president of the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

He married the former Phyllis Marguerite Brayley of Montreal in 1919 and they have one daughter. He maintains a comfortable home in Montreal "but abhors large and overstuffed homes". With a fondness for fast, sleek cars, he would like to own an airplane but doesn't. He is deeply interested in color photography, owns four 35mm. cameras ("which is more than I should") and has had success in personally developing colored transparencies. For outdoor recreation he likes fishing and golf, and is an avid follower of most sports.

Throughout his life he has read widely and, in one way, indiscriminately. He will read anything that is significant about people's lives or their thoughts but demands that it be well-written and not in shoddy English. He deplores the drift away from the carefulness shown by great writers such as Scott, Burns, Moore and Kipling who "were able to arouse enthusiasm, patriotism, affection, sorrow and all human feeling without departing from the principles of good writing and without dragging in manufactured or spurious words". For pure escape he turns to Erle Stanley Gardner, Rex Stout and Ellery Queen.

Three significant honors, conferred in consecutive years, touched him deeply. In 1952 he was made a Freeman of his native Burgh of Peebles, and last year the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred on him by Bishop's College. In July this year, he was initiated as Honorary Chief Eagle Ribs of the Blood Indian tribe.

IMPORTED

yet not expensive...

ROSS'S

SLOE GIN

SLOE GIN FIZZ

1½ oz. Ross's Sloe Gin
1 teaspoonful powdered sugar
½ oz. fresh lemon juice

Shake well and strain into an 8-oz. glass with one cube of ice. Add soda water, stir.

SLR-1

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

Dividend No. 190

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1954, payable February 25, 1955, to shareholders of record January 15, 1955; also a special dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company payable December 30, 1954, to shareholders of record December 3, 1954.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

R. R. MERIFIELD
SECRETARY.

Montreal, P.Q.
November 22, 1954.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1955 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1954.

Montreal,
Nov. 24, 1954.

S. C. Scadding,
Secretary

Government of Canada

Bonds and

Treasury Bills

Provincial and

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and

Industrial Financing

Orders accepted for execution on all stock exchanges

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

Offices in Principal Canadian Cities, New York and London, Eng.

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK

Ltd.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1536 has been issued authorizing The Great Lakes Reinsurance Company of Toronto, Ontario, to transact in Canada the business of Theft Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Real Property Insurance, Hail Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Rupununi

I BOUGHT *several thousand shares of Rupununi Gold Mines Limited at 5 cents. What is your opinion of the future of this stock?—R. L. B., Windsor, Ont.*

The future of this company depends completely on whether any finance can be arranged to continue work on the property. It owns a gold prospect of 14 claims at Marudi Mountain in South America, exclusive permission on another 108,000 acres in the Rupununi district of British Guiana and also holds exclusive permission on another 52,000 acres on the Barima River there.

Some 250,000 tons of gold ore, averaging 0.345 ounces per ton, were outlined on the main property by diamond drilling. This has been insufficient to attract development money and as the company has no funds, it faces the dilemma of being unable to expand its ore reserves and, without ore reserves, it cannot obtain the money.

This stock has been a perennial trading football on the Toronto exchange and has traded in a range of 2½ cents to 5½ cents. Until something happens to interest the public in gold mining again, the stock should be treated as a "toss penny" gamble.

Dominion Textile

I AM LOOKING *for some common stocks which either pay dividends or will resume dividends. In the latter classification, I have in mind Dominion Textile Company. I do not think this old reliable company is going to fold up. However, that is just my own opinion.—H. G. E., Saint John, NB.*

The problems this company has had to face over the past few years are spelled out in both the balance sheets and the stock market.

Net profits have declined from the $5,124,438 earned in 1951 to a loss of $48,514 in the year ended last March 31. The dividend of 90 cents which was paid in 1951 has now been reduced in a succession of cuts to zero. The price of the stock, in the bear market textile shares have been in, has dropped from the high of 16¾ to a low of 6 this year and for months the stock has wavered along a narrow track between $6.00 and $7.00.

The main factors that are affecting the company are beyond the control of its management. First of all, there is a worldwide, chronic surplus of textile capacity, with much of the new plant and equipment being built in the post-war era in Asia. Labor costs in these countries are only a fraction of Canadian costs.

The crop support programs in the United States, by keeping the price of cotton high in relation to the cheaper synthetic fibres, has tended to price cotton out of many markets. The program has also had the effect of intensifying the research and development of many new synthetic fibres and fabrics.

To add to these difficulties, the premium on the Canadian dollar has aided the flood of imports that are competing in the Canadian market. Conversely, it has prevented Canadian manufacturers from seeking export markets.

With a strong balance sheet position and the working capital at $28,708,263 almost double the funded debt of $14,595,000 and well above the inventory figure of $20,275,791, the company has the capital to attempt new lines of products. The question confronting the management, however, is what new lines to develop and how best to invade the field. Time, money, plant, equipment and skills are all needed to develop new products.

Possibly the only course the company can follow is to suffer it out until some of these factors are reversed. Meanwhile, this stock hardly appears to be a buy except as a long-range speculation on the hopes that it can return to the ranks of the dividend-payers again.

United Montauban

I WOULD LIKE *your advice on United Montauban, which I purchased at 53 cents a share.—H. L. H., Woodstock, NB.*

This company has had rather a varied history. It was incorporated in February of last year to succeed Montauban Mines and United Lead and Zinc Mines. One new share was issued for each two shares held in the old companies.

It brought a base metal property in Port Neuf County, Quebec, into production in September of 1953, but operations were suspended at the end of January after treatment of 100,000 tons resulted in an operating loss of $166,201.

In October, 1953, the company purchased 27 claims in the Bathurst area of New Brunswick. Preliminary exploration work was carried out on these claims, including some diamond drilling, but apparently the results did not warrant expansion of the drilling program.

Switching to the Manitouwadge area,

after the Geco find, the company acquired 54 claims in the Big Duck Lake area and sold its claims in Manitouwadge to Nama Creek Mines for $20,000 and 500,000 Nama shares.

The latest adventure has brought the company back to New Brunswick to join in the rush for claims which followed the American Metals' find there. The property lies southwest of the American Metals' ground and surrounds most of South Little River Lake.

On November 3, it was announced that 100,000 shares of United Montauban had been underwritten at 30 cents a share.

It is apparent, from all this activity in acquiring claims, that the company has been making a series of location bets. These, like all mining claims, are taken in the hope of discovering commercial ore. If drilling produces good news, then the underwriters will have an opportunity to distribute the shares they have underwritten.

As a purely speculative proposition, the price of the stock can be expected to fluctuate erratically. If there is no news, the price can easily drop back to this year's low of 20 cents and if it is good, it might possibly be pushed up to the high of 98 cents. As 4,100,000 shares of the 5 million share capitalization have been issued, it will take very good news for the stock to approach its high and it appears to be a subject for quick profit-taking should another rally develop.

Taylor Pearson

HOW WOULD *you rate the preferred against the common shares of Taylor, Pearson, & Carson Limited? Would you suggest either for purchase for security, return and appreciation?—W. E. S., Vancouver.*

The subsidiaries of this holding company can be divided into three groups: the automotive group in Alberta, which is a wholesale operation distributing automotive parts and accessories, household appliances, radio components, outboard motors, etc.; the automotive group in British Columbia which is a similar operation, with branches in a number of cities there and the radio broadcasting group which operates radio stations in Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge and holds shares in stations at Hamilton and Grand Prairie.

With such diverse lines of endeavor, the outlook for earnings by the company is geared directly to the short term outlook and to the general trend of consumer spending. Regional factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the poor returns farmers have had in their crops in the Prairie provinces and the various factors affecting west coast lumbering operations.

With overhead high, as the President noted in the last annual report, a decline in sales could have a sharp effect upon

and now . . . WHAT?

Most Canadians buy Canada Savings Bonds for their first investment, and rightly so. But when additional funds become available, their first question is, "and now . . . what shall I buy?".

The answer depends upon whether safety, income or possible capital appreciation is their greatest need. Individual circumstances should dictate the selection of investments.

Assisting clients to buy investments to meet their personal needs, is one of our services. If you have any investment questions, we will be glad to help you. Call in at our nearest office, write or phone; there is no obligation.

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, Halifax, Quebec
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Ont.
Kitchener, Regina, Edmonton,
Calgary, Victoria, London, Eng.
New York, Chicago

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

By Appointment
Gin Distillers
To the Late King George VI
Tanqueray, Gordon & Co Ltd.

there's no gin like Gordon's

IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND
AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS BOTTLE SIZES
T5K

Today's big news in radiant heating is Anaconda PG's. These pre-formed copper panel grids are designed to serve any room size. They are packaged, ready to install with a saving in time and cost. They may be expanded or contracted by hand to meet all design requirements. Ask your contractor about a rustless radiant heating system using Anaconda's revolutionary PG's. *Anaconda American Brass Limited, Main Office and Plant, New Toronto, Ontario. — Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Bldg.*

*Patent applied for

ANACONDA

***FIRST* in Canada for copper, brass and bronze**

Write for our free booklet "Copper Protects Your Home".

Upper Canada College

TORONTO, CANADA

Boarding and Day School for Boys — Grades 2-13

SCHOLARSHIPS

Valued from $650 to $1500 per annum for boys entering Grades VI-XIII

Applications to be received on or before March 18, 1955

Qualifying Examinations in April for Entrance in September, 1955

For full particulars apply to

The Rev. C. W. Sowby, M.A., D.D., *Principal*, Upper Canada College, Toronto 7, Canada

91

net earnings and with the company showing bank indebtedness of $1,901,972 (approximately half the working capital of $4,401,682), the common dividend of 40 cents plus 10 cents (25 per cent of the common earnings of $1.92), might be subject to change.

If security is your greatest concern, the preferred shares would appear to be a reasonable investment, returning about 4½ per cent on their present price. The common does not appear to be too attractive a prospect for capital gains, having held to a narrow range between 8½ and 12 over the past two years. It is currently quoted at 9.

Chatco Steel

WHAT IS *your opinion of the prospects of Chatco Steel Products Limited? I purchased several hundred common shares during the past year, ranging in price from $5.00 to $6.50.*

In view of the performance of this stock during the last few months, I cannot make up my mind whether to sell or buy again. —D. F., Toronto.

Like many another small Canadian company, this one is difficult to appraise from figures that are presented only in an annual report and not quarterly. The gross and net sales figures, which many major companies in Canada furnish, and all companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange are required to, do not appear in the balance sheets.

The balance sheet shows several key financial ratios badly out of balance. The funded debt of $1,056,500, to which must be added a further debt figure of a bank loan of $370,546, and the inventories of $1,087,532 are far above the one-to-one ratio to working capital (in this case $553,664), which is considered normal.

The stock is reflecting its rather unhealthy condition by holding at 3¾ near the low of the year of $3.00. The possibility of common dividends seems rather remote, for working capital will have to be built up.

Without the prospect of dividends, there seems little chance of a recovery in the price of the stock and it does not appear to be a buy at this level.

In Brief

DO YOU *think Canadian Emjay Petroleums will ever come up to my purchase price of 60 cents again?—B. M. N., Petrolia, Ont.*

You should live so long.

A LITTLE *more than a year ago I was persuaded to buy 1,000 shares of Spur Petroleums at 22½ cents. I have heard nothing of it since. Can you give me any information on it?—J. H. M., Edmonton.*

No news available. Maybe that was just a needle, not a spur.

Advertising

Tell-More Technique

By John Carlton

DITCH-DIGGING advertising copy that helps people buy is becoming more and more noticeable.

Two leading exponents of the tell-more-sell-more technique are Goodyear and Firestone, both vigorously promoting tubeless tires. Both make broad and confident claims for their product, but specific copy is wanting in neither. The Goodyear "all-new tubeless super-cushion outdates all others," but evidence is presented to support the statement. Similarly, Firestone is "completely new in design and construction" and the claim that it is "35 per cent safer" is supplemented by careful, explicit copy and illustration.

The same note is struck for other products. Moffat presents "the outstanding range achievement for 1955". The new "Handi-Broil" has "finger-tip elevator control—glides up and down at a touch—gives precision broiling—can broil anything from cheese to chops". The same firm advertises the therma-dome broiler for gas ranges, in open competition with the "Handi - Broil" for electric stoves. "Never before such perfect broiling!" is the promise supported by five specified features.

No less than eight food elements are mentioned as being found in all varieties of Ross-Miller dog and cat foods. The E. B. Eddy Company carefully explains why White Swan tissue is "3 ways better". A padlock is being advertised as "the world's greatest value" on the basis of tests. Picked at random from the production line, the padlocks are given the equivalent of seven years' average wear. Every padlock picked up is subjected by a special machine to locking and unlocking 11,-700 times. Advertising for Premium Crackers is illustrated with a picture of a package held under a running faucet without damage to the contents, their "fresh crispness" being unimpaired.

Gentle ribbing of the competition is seen further in the November campaign by the Dairy Foods Service Bureau, a division of Dairy Farmers of Canada, a host marshalled to give battle to margarine. References to the enemy are far from "catty", and their very subtlety points their gentlemanly barbs. "It's always better with butter," is the slogan during November, appearing in national women's magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, Toronto's subway, and on painted bulletins and radio.

123rd Annual Statement

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

H. L. ENMAN, *President*

C. SYDNEY FROST, *General Manager*

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED
$25,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP
$15,000,000

REST ACCOUNT
$35,000,000

Condensed Statement as at 31st October, 1954

ASSETS

Cash, clearings and due from banks	$161,196,952
Canadian Government securities not exceeding market value	225,358,436
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	42,395,259
Call loans (secured)	89,732,326
Other loans and discounts (less provision for estimated loss)	478,715,349
Customers' liability under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	17,608,276
Bank premises	9,457,944
Controlled Company	3,966,003
Other assets	693,292
	$1,029,123,837

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$957,755,826
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	17,608,276
Other liabilities	3,235,242
	$978,599,344

Shareholders' Equity

Capital paid-up	$15,000,000	
Rest account	35,000,000	
Undivided profits	524,493	
		50,524,493
		$1,029,123,837

GENERAL OFFICES: TORONTO, CANADA

Branches across Canada and in

JAMAICA CUBA PUERTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TRINIDAD

LONDON, ENG.
108 Old Broad St.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.
37 Wall St.

HAT BY MR JOHN

Maximilian designs the short overcoat in black-dyed
Southwest African Persian Lamb
... the lightweight, modern Persian Lamb.

Throughout Canada exclusively at *Holt, Renfrew & Co. Ltd.*
CANADA

women

Wool Bureau, by Ken Bell

THE COSTUME *above was designed by Tibor de Nagay, Toronto, for a recent Ottawa fashion show, in which various couturiers showed their interpretation of clothes suitable for visits to the Moon. The same dress, in royal purple wool jersey, appears below, without the Nile green Sphinx hood (and with a fill-in neckline) as a conventional afternoon dress, as worn by Barbara Chilcott in her role of Lady Elizabeth Mulhammer, in Toronto Crest's production of Eliot's* The Confidential Clerk.

Arthur Kay

Conversation Pieces:

MISS ELSA MAXWELL is a prodigious figure and we have nothing but admiration for the energy which promoted her from Keokuk, Iowa, to the position of reigning hostess in the world's capitals. Her recipes for taking the chill off a party are set forth in her recent autobiography, *R.S.V.P.*, and they are wonderfully stimulating. They still leave one wondering, just the same, if they would work for anyone but Miss Maxwell.

Her party formula is talent display. Invite interesting people to your home and then just leave them alone, to show off to their heart's content. This is fine if your guest-list includes Charles Chaplin, Cole Porter, Noel Coward and Lady Peel, as Miss Maxwell's frequently did. The average hostess, dealing only with local talent, may find the going a little bit harder. It may liven up the party eventually, but, in the meantime, it is still as true as it ever was, that liquor is quicker.

We're a little dubious, too, about Miss Maxwell's policy of separating the bores from the bright people at parties. As it works out for Elsa Maxwell, the bright people have a wonderful time, and so do the bores, with neither group spoiling the fun for the other. The segregation policy has its dangers, however, for the less gifted hostess. Under ordinary circumstances, half the bores would find their way from the dining-room back to the stimulating company of the bright people in the parlor. The other half would probably get mad and go home.

If you are badly stuck, you might try livening things up by issuing paper handlebar moustaches. Miss Maxwell worked this at a feminine luncheon party in Cleveland, and turned a group of inert matrons into a party as hilarious as a gathering of the Keystone Cops. This is the sort of party-inspiration that is bound to work brilliantly the first time. After that, even with Miss Maxwell leading the cheering section, it is likely to go as limp as a used Kleenex.

THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL FASHION so popular in the movies a season or two ago has been taken up recently by the decorators. You now buy three-D wall-paper. We don't know whether the three-D effect is achieved directly or whether family sets of polaroid glasses come with the product. Luckily, the wall paper is static, so you won't feel exposed to leaning brickwork or scenic waterfalls.

"GOOD HAIR-STYLING should help a woman to keep in tune with the times she lives in," declares hair-stylist Charles Brebier of Paris, who adds, "It can't be done by taking the easiest way." The times we live in are certainly peculiar, and perhaps that is why the *Confédération Internationale de la Coiffure*, recently held in Brighton, came forward with the idea of lacquering the hair with tints of gold, silver, pink and blue, and arranging it in a goldfish design, with a bowl of live goldfish. Or erecting it in a two-foot high Christmas tree coiffure, which looks less like a Christmas tree than like a driftwood lampbase. None of the demonstrators made the mistake of taking the easiest way. Most of the designs seem to represent our times rather alarmingly. However, we are still waiting for a coiffure equipped with a four-way stereophonic sound track.

WINS CONTEST HALFWAY THROUGH COURSE

"Before I was half-way through my N.I.A. Course, I entered a reader-reporter contest sponsored by the Montreal Herald. I won the top award. I'll never forget the thrill of seeing my own by-line. Soon after, I sold an article to Etude Magazine." — Mrs. Margaret E. Wardrope, 37 Burton Ave., Westmount, Que., Canada.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns."

Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, travel, sports, hobbies, local, club and church activities, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The **story** is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of **actual assignments** given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn **by doing**, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own **distinctive** style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?

Our FREE Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking this test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A. (Founded 1925). (Licensed by State of N.Y.).

Free

Newspaper Institute of America
One Park Ave.,
New York 16, N.Y., U.S.A.

Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit as promised in SATURDAY NIGHT, December 11, 1954.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 98-W-594

Copyright 1953 Newspaper Institute of America

FASHION *illustrator Elizabeth Craik models this cocktail dress ($65) and her sketches show it with and without its jacket. The silk taffeta has a screened over-print of gold flowers. The hat is made of iridescent bronze paillettes, $25. Obtainable at Charles Ogilvy.*

Photo: Monty Everett

Fashion

Shopping in Ottawa

By Margaret Ness

THE SOCIAL YEAR reaches a crescendo of parties in December and so, shopping in the Ottawa stores, I particularly noted the selection of cocktail dresses available.

Murphy-Gamble has a sheath cocktail dress ($70) by Ceil Chapman, in turquoise mat jersey. It is beautifully draped, has a bateau neckline, elbow-length sleeves and the longer torso. The cocktail dress photographed at right is also from their Ceil Chapman collection. She seems to be a favorite designer with Canadian women. Her clothes appear in stores as far away from her New York salon as Vancouver. She is an artist with intricate drapery that has a deceptively simple look. It is practically a Chapman signature.

Full skirts in the cocktail-length dress are still popular, in spite of Dior's dictum of a slimmer line. They do seem more in the "grand ball" tradition for late evening wear. Charles Ogilvy has a crinoline style in black bengaline ($39.95) with startling contrast between the starkly simple silhouette (with a high-throated neckline) and the ruff of black fox encircling the long-torso hipline.

Black invariably seems to be a popular choice in cocktail dresses. Freiman's has a formal black model ($275), with a fitted bodice and a bell-shaped skirt that is elaborately embroidered with tulle ribbon gathered and appliqued, row upon row, on a base of silk peau de soie. Then the whole dress is heavily embroidered with black sequins and jet drops.

Warrander

TURQUOISE *taffeta cocktail length dress, with rose petal skirt, by Ceil Chapman of New York, at Murphy-Gamble; $125.*

Another black cocktail dress, at Eaton's ($39.95), has a large bow at the very, very low waistline. The dress is a combination of crêpe bodice and full rayon faillé skirt.

Pre-Christmas parties are specially im-

portant to the debutantes. At Morgan's is a short cocktail style ($20) in antique satin in a Candlelight shade, with a gently crushed bodice, its detail picked out in brilliants, and a soft full skirt.

Wool has definitely moved up into the cocktail—and even formal gown—bracket, for wool is now available in a sheer weight that can be manipulated into soft folds and drapery. It need no longer look bulky. Murphy-Gamble has an imported wool frock in a Christmas gold shade ($90), with the Sweetheart neckline outlined in black velvet from which dangle jet beads.

In the floor-length formal gowns, I was interested in a collection at Freiman's from Juno Doro Registered of Montreal. One, at $225, is in Chanel red, a lovely deep rich wintry red — so named after a favorite color with the famous French designer. It is made of pure silk satin, is strapless, with a folded and shaped bustline and a skirt that is backswept in the Madame Pompadour manner.

Murphy - Gamble's also has a red formal, this time in flame red. Made of embroidered tulle, it has a high, tight waistband — almost an exaggerated cummerbund — which accents the rounded bustline. There is an overskirt of tulle in points of varying lengths. Dress and matching stole sell for $55.

In glamor accessories, Murphy-Gamble is stressing white hats. I have a special love for white for winter — white felt or the new "beaver" for December and white straw for January. So I suppose I am prejudiced in their favor. One is entirely made of white silk petals with a *soupçon* of green at the centre of each, at $30, from Lydia of New York. The other is a white velours calot with crystal beads, at $27.50. Crystal beading also appears on a lemon felt beret at Morgan's, from their $10.95 to $13.50 collection.

Freiman's are showing jewelled cocktail gloves from France, from $20 to $40. They are in black suede, with the wrists jewel-embroidered in a bracelet effect. At Birks are French evening bags, with rhinestone-set frames. I particularly liked an elongated pouch in a brocaded material, at $12.50.

FORMAL *ball gown of ice blue guipure lace heavily re-embroidered in silver, with ice blue nylon tulle accent for the longer torso look, by Juno Doro of Montreal, at A. J. Freiman's; $225.*

FASHIONS IN FRAGRANCE

. . . a fragrance to suit her every whim . . . beautifully packaged for giving . . . carefully selected for keeping! Not one but *five* ways of telling her how much she means to you in the one-half ounce bottles of Bouquet Tweed, Dark Brilliance, Miracle, Shanghai and Red Lilac. $1.95

LENTHÉRIC MIRACLE DUET

. . . a wonderful after-the-bath set to assure

double luxury . . . 3-ounces of refreshing Miracle Bouquet, plus a generous shaker-box of Miracle Talcum Powder in a delightful gift package at $2.50 — also available in "Tweed" Fragrance.

V.I.P. MEN'S SET

. . . for that very-important-man on your list. He'll really like this Shave Set with its 6-ounce "Close-Up Aerosol Shave" plus the 5-ounce luxurious "After Shave Lotion" at $2.50

Lenthéric

PARIS • LONDON • NEW YORK

From the days of

OLD SOUTH GUARDS

Charleston
Light Dragoons
Charleston, S.C.
1855

Comes Deliciously Different

SOUTHERN COMFORT
The Grand Old Drink of the South

Now Sold in Canada

Today, as in the lavish days of the Old South, Southern Comfort is still a great adventure in good taste. Enjoy it in highballs, "on-the-rocks" or in wonderful cocktails.

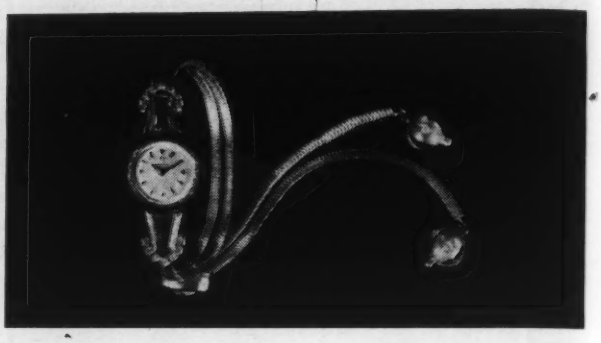
Suggestions

HIGHBALL—1 jigger Southern Comfort, ice, fill with plain or sparkling water, cola or your favourite mixer. Twist of lemon.

OLD FASHIONED—1 jigger Southern Comfort. 2 cubes of ice. Twist of lemon. Dash of Angostura Bitters. Dash of Soda or Water. Garnish with slice of orange, and cherry. (No sugar).

SCARLETT O'HARA — 1 jigger Southern Comfort, ⅔ jigger of cranberry juice or ½ jigger grenadine. ⅓ jigger fresh lime juice. Fine ice, shake well, strain, serve.

Southern Comfort is now sold in Canada at your local liquor store.



NEW *watch design by Birks, in yellow 14-carat gold, with arrangement of aquamarines and diamonds; $850.*

Photo: Brigdens

Christmas Gifts

BATH KIT *for very young ladies, by Elizabeth Arden: the lift-out tray contains bath petals, "Blue Grass" soap and other beauty accessories; $10.50.*

SHRUG BOLERO *in sheared beaver dyed a pastel pink, designed by Creed's, Toronto.*

Photo: Ashley & Crippen

NOVELTY *design in pin and earclips, inspired by an antique sun dial, in gold- or silver-plated finish, by Napier, New York. Obtainable at Toronto Eaton's: pin $10; earclips, $8.50.*

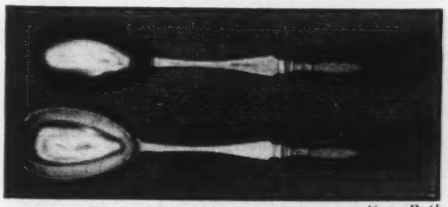
FOR THE MAN *of the house: Stetson's "Custom V" model, or you can purchase a gift certificate; from $8.95 up.*

Colwell

SWEATERS *from Italy, in pastel shades, 100 per cent wool, at Stanley Walkers, Toronto; $18.50.*

Ashley & Crippen

HIGH HEEL *sandals in black suede with rhinestone trim, at Chambers, Toronto; $16.95.*



Ken Bell

JASPER HANDLED *salad servers by Wedgwood, $29.75; also available in same style are ham slicer, $12; cheese server, $7.50, and carving set, $24.75.*

Christmas and New Year's are merrier in OLD QUEBEC!

PLAN YOUR WINTER HOLIDAY NOW . . .

Whatever the reason . . . whether it's the crisper snow, friendly atmosphere, finer food or gayer parties . . . you're sure to find your festive season holiday in Old Quebec truly memorable.

Plan now to be here for the fun of it! The Chateau Frontenac is your headquarters with superb service and accommodations.

DON'T MISS QUEBEC WINTER CARNIVAL'S MARDI GRAS EVENTS IN FEBRUARY

Information and reservations at any Canadian Pacific office or write Hotel Manager

Château Frontenac

A Canadian Pacific Hotel

for the
YOUNG IN HEART
of all ages

The appeal of Elbow Beach is universal, for good times and good company are enjoyed by all.

Tennis, badminton, fishing and beach activities are on the grounds—golf and other sports nearby. Sociable sun decks, get-together cocktail parties, nightly dancing and indoor games rooms are designed to put every guest right into the swing of things. All rooms have bath, many are air-conditioned.

E. R. Hetland, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.

See Your Travel Agent or Our
U. S. Representatives
ROBERT F. WARNER, INC.
588 5th Ave., New York 36, JUdson 6-5500
Also Chicago • Boston • Washington, D. C.

Elbow Beach Surf Club
BERMUDA'S Only OCEANSIDE HOTEL

BY APPOINTMENT
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS & BLENDERS
TO THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

EXTRA SPECIAL
GOLD LABEL
Bulloch Lade
SCOTCH WHISKY
Bottled in Scotland

Letters

Governor General

I WRITE to protest your attitude towards the Governor General. He visited North Battleford two years ago and we found him far from "frosty". He attended my Church for Morning Prayer and was most gracious, and interested in all that was arranged for him. At the public functions he readily mixed with the ordinary people. Our W.A. catered for the civic banquet and there he took time to visit the ladies and men working in the kitchen. He sought out the Choir leader, who was helping too, and in congratulating her upon the choir and its music of the previous day's service took time to discuss Church music generally.

We have very happy memories of His Excellency's visit. . .

North Battleford, Sask. P. H. JORDAN

. . . IN YEARS PAST there have been suggestions that it was time for a change in the style of address of the Sovereign's representative in Canada. In fact, as long ago as 1926 this matter was exercising the mind of our late Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Early in 1935 I wrote to Mr. King asking what he thought of the title of "Viceroy" as being more appropriate than "Governor General" in view of constitutional changes incidental to the passing of the Statute of Westminster.

Mr. King replied as follows (March 30, 1935):—

"I agree with you the title of 'Viceroy' would be preferable to that of Governor General. Had it not been that the status of India is not yet one of a Dominion, and that foreign nations might be even more deceived as to relationship of inferiority through the use of that title, I would have suggested it being substituted for Governor General at the time that I brought up the question of the status of the Governor General at the Conference of 1926, and had the position changed to one of the King's representative, as distinct from the representative of the Government of Great Britain.

"Perhaps a little later on the opportunity may come to effect the necessary further change in style of address."

In your comment upon Mr. Massey I think you have not made full allowance for Mr. Massey's long and distinguished service to the Liberal Party.

Chambly, PQ R. H. BABBAGE

AFTER damning with faint praise the achievement of our Governor General you went on to say that in his public relations he had been a "dismal flop". Hardly the way to speak of him, especially during his tenure of office.

Rothesay, NB W. R. HIBBARD

HOW CAN we hope to choose a successful Governor General of Canada from the ranks of those who have rarely seen or met the Queen?

Would not the present Lord Tweedsmuir and his charming wife be an excellent choice? They have an ideal background and enthusiasm for Canada. To those who insist on a Canadian Governor General it should be pointed out that his service in the Canadian north with the Hudson's Bay Company and his service with the Canadian Army overseas gives him a better right to the title than most native born. Or would Viscount Alexander of Tunis consider having his old job back again? . . .

(MRS. J. R.) ELEANOR MACDOUGAL
Ottawa

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOKS	17
BUSINESS	33
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	14
LETTER FROM MONTREAL	9
MINORITY REPORT	30
OTTAWA LETTER	12
WOMEN	41

SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
VOL. 70, NO. 10 WHOLE NO. 3214

Editorial Board, J. A. Irving, E. J. Pratt; Editor, Gwyn Kinsey; Managing Editor, Herbert McManus; Associate Editor, Willson Woodside; Production Editor, John Irwin; Financial Editor, W. P. Snead; Women's Editor, Margaret Ness; Assistant Editor, N. A. de Munnik; Assistant to the Editor, Fern Rahmel; Contributing Editors, Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Paul Duval, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York); Advertising Sales Manager, Lloyd M. Hodgkinson. Subscription Prices; Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published and printed by Consolidated Press Limited, Birks Building, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada. President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Secretary, William Zimmerman, Q.C.; Director of Circulation, Gordon Rumgay; Director of Manufacturing, E. M. Pritchard. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke Inc., 331 Madison Ave.; Chicago, Fred R. Jones & Son, 228 S. Lasalle Street; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; Vancouver, John N. Hunt & Assocates, 198 West Hastings Street; London, England, Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Known for the company they keep

BURROUGHS SENSIMATIC

accounting machines

Peppler's
FINE FURNITURE

Peppler Brothers Co. Limited, makers of fine furniture, say: "We use the Burroughs Sensimatic for payroll, accounts receivable and commission statements. We are pleased with its flexibility—the relative ease of changing the machine when changes in our accounting procedures seem advisable."

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

"Player's Please" and so do Burroughs Sensimatic Accounting Machines, according to Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, who were among the first users in Canada of these outstanding machines.

Inglis

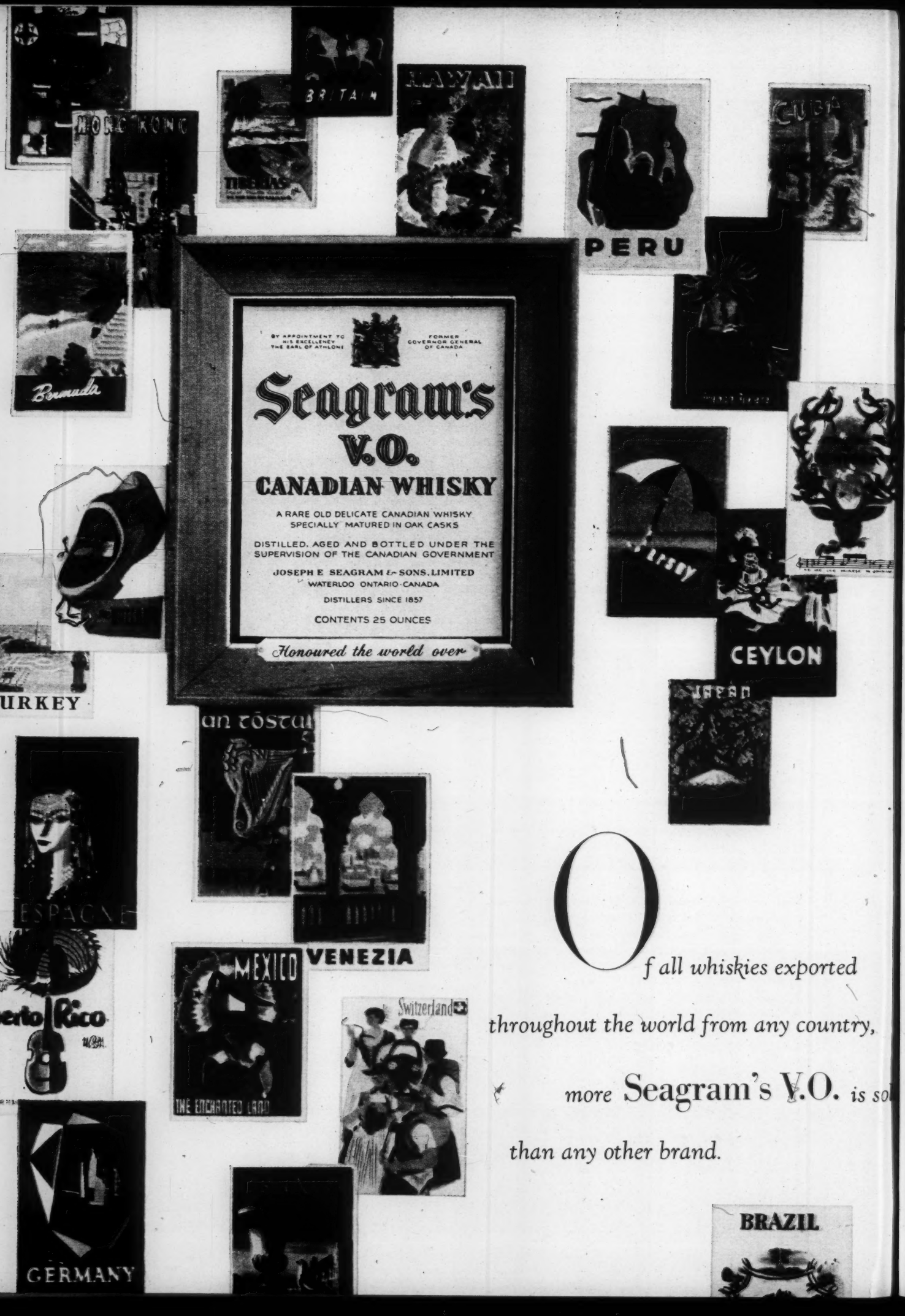
John Inglis Company Limited, world-wide manufacturers of heavy engineering products and home appliances, have recently installed Burroughs Sensimatic Accounting Machines for speed and accuracy in their material control and inventory records.

White

The White Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., says: "We have found that the ease of operation on a volume basis provides considerably greater efficiency as well as less operator fatigue. The automatic features of this machine are excellent."

Known for their amazing versatility and efficiency by businesses large and small, Burroughs Sensimatics provide the perfect answer to the pressing problem of better accounting at lower cost. Exclusive sensing panel permits shifting from job to job with the turn of a knob. Simple to operate—beginners quickly become expert. Call your Burroughs representative today. Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ontario.

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S Burroughs



Of all whiskies exported throughout the world from any country, more Seagram's V.O. is sold than any other brand.